PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,670—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th Sept.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5984	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUE AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

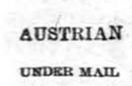
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th September, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,480	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,,	550

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,000 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

ECZEMA,
SORES, BURNS, AND SKIN DISEASES

OF EVERY KIND are immediately Relieved and Quickly cured by applying

"ANTEXEMA,"

This Invaluable Skin Remedy is sold in Bottles, with an interesting treatise on "Skin Troubles," price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for the value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Re. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... ... Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... ... Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box ... ... ,,	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, ... ,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) ... ... ,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box ... ... ,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box .. .. ,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box ... ... ,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box ,,	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths	3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100	7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings	4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.	4	0
Trabucos Finos 100	9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil	6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings	5	8
Bouquets ,, 25, ,, ...	4	0
Non Plus Ultra ,, 50, ,, ...	8	0
Isabelas ,, 50, ,, ...	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100	6	0
,, ,, ,, No. 2, ,, 100	5	0
,, ,, ,, No. 3, ,, 100	4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE AND THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902 NOW READY, POST FREE.

T. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SEPT. 30, OCT. 2 and 3.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN

BIOGRAPH,

RUN BY ELECTRICITY

As Exhibited by Special Command before

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Full particulars will be shortly announced.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 303 OF 1902.

Re UMAR HAJI SUCCOOR and ABDUL KADUR UMAR, both of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants until recently residing and doing business in CO-PARTNERSHIP as Cargo Merchants in the name, style and firm of ABDUL KADUR UMAR at Nakhoda Molla in Bombay without the Fort, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been THIS DAY adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act—29th September 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON.
Clerk of the Court.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 2.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, at Bombay, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock p.m. before the date of opening of Tenders except Sundays and Holidays.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of Articles.	Station where Supplies required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Dates on which Tenders will be received.
Sewing Chagul, Canvas Ambulance (to be made up out of Canvas supplied from stock), Cooking Utensils Faggries, Khaki Do. with roll Saloo	Bombay.	As provided for in the Schedule.	1st April 1903.	31st March 1904.	Rs. ...	4th November 1902.
Cattle gear				31st Mar. 1904 and 1906.		6th November 1902.
Soap, country ...				31st Mar. 1904.		13th Nov. 1902
Soft Soap				31st Mar. 1904 and 1905.		18th November 1902.
Water Bottle Zinc				31st Mar. 1904.		22nd Nov. 1902
Arrowroot		As provided for in the Tender.				27th Nov. 1902

G. W. PALIN, Major,
Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport.

Storekeeper-General's Office, Supply and Transport, Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 29th September next, at 1-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1902.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 9th September 1902.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY to the above Railway of 2000 tons of PIG IRON.

2. Tenders returnable to Manager's Office, Lahore, upto 1-30 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1902, when they will be at once opened.

3. Rate of delivery to be 500 tons immediately and the balance in monthly instalments of 300 tons.

4. Brand of Pig Iron offered, to be stated in tenders.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. No particular form of tender is necessary.

By Order,
J. W. A. McNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Lahore, 13th September, 1902.

INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE lease of working the STATE OLD and NEW COTTON MILLS at Indore, together with the Ginning Factory attached, will be PUBLICLY AUCTIONED before the Indore State Council in the old palace at 4 P.M., on the 15th OCTOBER, 1902. The Old Mill, which is working, contains 11,968 Spinning Spindles and 224 Looms. The New Mill, which is not working at present and is in course of reconstruction contains 4,004 Spinning Spindles and 240 Looms. The Ginning Factory contains 34 Gins and one Kapas opener. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY, STATE COUNCIL,
Indore.

8th September, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

WILL BE HELD

AT 5-45 P. M. TO-DAY IN THE

TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Pastoral ..... "To June" ..... Cresor. Mrs. BOLLAM, Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE. Miss HOME, Mr. G. COPPARD.
2. Song ..... 'Recollections" ..... Faulkner. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Song ..... "Roses in June" ..... German Mrs. BOLLAM.
4. Violin Solo ..... "Cavatina" ..... Bohm. Mr. H. ASTELL.
5. Song ..... "A Song of Thanksgiving" Allitsen. Miss HOME.

PART II.

1. Trio ..... Lachner, Messrs H. ASTELL, V. BAYLEY, and EDGAR FAULKNER.
2. Duet ..... "Coming Home" ..... Sullivan. Miss WARD, Miss A. WARD.
3. Song ..... "The Message" ..... Blumenthal. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
4. Song, "The Japanese Love Song" Clayton Thomas. Miss HOME.
5. Part Song ..... "The Woods" ..... Mendelssohn. Mrs. BOLLAM, Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE. Miss HOME, Mr. G. COPPARD.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT THE JUNCTION OF CHARNI ROAD AND KHETWADY MAIN ROAD, (Opposite Cama Baug).

By order of the Executor and Executrixes of the late Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, and under instructions from the undersigned having the conduct of the sale, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m., at the premises the following very valuable lots forming part of the property belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, viz:—

LOT I.—A triangular shaped piece of land at the junction of Charni Road and Khetwady Main Road, (opposite Cama Baug), assessed under Municipal Ward No. 1784 and situate on the east side of Charni Road, aforesaid, and containing by admeasurement 786 square yards, or thereabouts. The said land has an excellent frontage of 200 feet or thereabouts upon Charni Road, and also a frontage of about 60 feet on Khetwadi Main Road.

LOT II.—A piece of land with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate opposite to Lot I and on the west side of Charni Road aforesaid. This property is assessed under Municipal Ward No. 1851 and comprises 955·3 square yards or thereabouts, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. Jehangir Edulji Treasurywalla as monthly tenant.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned and from the Auctioneers.

In addition to the above Lots, a further large area of land containing upwards of 12,500 square yards, and now under cultivation but otherwise unoccupied, situate on the West side of Charni Road, and adjoining Lot II is available for sale, and proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part are invited.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

LESLIE CRAWFORD
(Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co).
H. BICKNELL
(Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee & Motilal).
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BROKEN COPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, by order of the New Islam Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Kessowjee Bawal—

A lot of broken copes.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT AND COTTON.

Under instructions from the Captain of s. s. Aarvak and by consent of the consignees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at P. Shed, Prince's Dock.

H K—48 docras cotton.
Do. 365 bags wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land suitable for building bungalows on the Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Bai Mehersai Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable vacant land suitable for building bungalows:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the North side of Bund Road, Poona, containing by admeasurement 37290 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by Hindoos Fields, on or towards the west by the property of Ludha Rohram & Co., on or towards the north by the public road known as Bund Road, on or towards the south by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

For further particulars and copies of the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at No. 3 Ripon Road close to Messrs. Kemp and Co. Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware. Drawing room suite, cabinets, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, sewing machine, aviary with birds, large fowl house, lady's and gent's bicycles, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, situated at Poona and Kirkee, known as the 'Rose Cottage' and the 'Kirkee Lodge', respectively.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. I, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties on the undermentioned dates:—

"Rose Cottage" Bhawani Peith, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhawani Peith, Poona, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 37 goonthas, assessed by the Municipality under No. 235, and registered under survey No. 13, and is bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property of Merwanjee Bhicajee and partly by Government Road, on the West by the Dhurmsala of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Pestonji, on the north by the Government road leading to Sudder Bazar, and on the south by Government Road.

"Kirkee Lodge" at Kirkee, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Rapoli, Taluka Haveli, Kirkee, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 15 goontas, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 171 and registered under Survey No. 61, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by Alandi Road, on the west partly by public road leading to Bombay and partly by survey No. 59, on the north by survey No. 60, and on the south by Government Road.

N.B.—The Kirkee Lodge will be sold with its furniture. It will be on view on every Monday and Friday from 4 to 6 p.m.

For further particulars and copies of the condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABOO STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the Executors of the late Abdulla Hajee Dawood, the deceased mortgagee, and on account and risk of Abdul Husen Sulemanjee and Rehmat Bai, widow of Sulleman jee Julalbhoy, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage dated the 25th of May, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2707, New No, 9712, old survey No. 21257, New Survey No. 4,450, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No, 6874, Street Nos. 131-A and 135, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Baba Dhaboo Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ghelabhai Khunbhai and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Abdool Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Executor's Attorneys, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND SELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years:—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	6475·00	12	263·34	32	3335·00	44	316·44
		17	273·00	34	654·35	45	305·67
2	518·35	18	359·44	35	603·00	46	296·88
3	583·01	19	489·25	34	553·84	47	357·28
4	597·5	20	1,776·73	37	573·72	48	446·54
5	571·00	22	326·56	38	599·91	56	543·97
6	553·00	23	905 46	39	533·85	57	392·97
7	708·24	26	407·00	40	477·87	58	412·04
8	872·49	27	407·00	41	359·53	59	437·74
9	702·38	28	400·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	400·00	43	284·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned on and after October 1st next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTHING succeeds like success. Our success is known to you, and that is on account of best Singer's Sewing Machines which we make and place at your disposal to buy for Cash or by Monthly System.—SINGER Co., Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

HEAD-BUTLER WANTED for the Mahableshwar Club. Must be able to read and write English. Apply with testimonials, etc., to C. FAWCETT, 67 Civil Lines, Poona.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A LARGE and AIRY ROOM for Office use: second floor above Messrs. Hollis, behind Paper Currency Office. Apply to SORABJI COWASJI & Co Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 52, Medows St., Bombay

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GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

APPLES,—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 3 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE, Terrific Reduction, songs sentimental, standard classical and popular, by Tosti, Mascheroni, Pinsuti, Behrend, etc, at 4 and 6 annas each, originally sold for Re. 1-4, pieces, at 1, 2 and 4 annas.—KNIGHT WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Saloo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SOLID LEATHER KIT BAGS.—We are giving Special value in Kit Bags; they are made on extra strong English Frames, are hand sewn and Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout. No cardboard is allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Oil Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Masagaon, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly at the Times of India Office, Bombay, is the cheapest and most complete Weekly Newspaper published in the Presidency. Annual Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, Inland Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FEVERS MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.) (9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for Terms at 1 per cent per annum for [illegible] which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in the World, and Telegraphic Orders on China and Japan.

J. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	..	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2010 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd Instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the time and places below specified by order of Tha Sivjee Dharumsy and Co., the undermentioned bags of rice on account and at the risk of the following parties.

At 2 p. m. in Thana Street in the Godown of Allarakia Nathoo.

On account and at the risk of Marwari Shivram Malani.

1340 Bags Rangoon Hulwa rice at 3 p. m. at Carnac Bunder in the Godown of Tha Sivjee Dharamsy near Volkart's Godown.

On account and at the risk of Pasu Natha, 670 bags Rangoon Hulwa rice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a large number of surplus stock of books of the Native General Library, Bombay, consisting of books on literature, history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, philosophy, mathematics, science, law, medicine, dictionaries, grammars, cyclopædias, Sanskrit, Persian, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as marble tables, teapoys, sofas, easy-chairs, cupboards, almirah, dressing, wash-hand tables, cots, chest of drawers, meatsafe, hatstand, writing table and Brussels carpets.

By order of the liquidator of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation Limited, large office table, pigeon hole cupboards, iron safe, dictionary, screenate.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built glass-front brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong-built victoria-vis.
By order of the Mortgagees, Dharsy Naronjee and Co—
1 English made C. Spring victoria.
1 vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 628 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ahmedabad street Carnac Bunder, in the godown No. 16, by order of Mr. Dewjee Vussonjee and on account and at the risk of Thacker Peroj Poonja.

628 Bags Rangoon mill cleaned Hulwa Rice out of 670 Bags 50 tons which were sold for delivery from Bhadarwa Sud the 2nd to the 15th.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF NEW BENTWOOD FURNITURE, GILT BALL CLOCK, BRONZEWARE, MAJOLICAWARE PROCELAINWARE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the B. I. S. N. Co., the following :—

New bentwood furniture, by Jacob Joseph Kohn, plain and gilt, such as light, arm, rocking, revolving chairs, sofas, drawing room bentwood, suit lined tapestry gilt ball clock under glass dome, Venetian glass drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large assortment of rich Japanese porcelain and majolicaware, chandeliers, plated ware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 1ST AND 2ND NOWROJI HILL ROAD AND NISHANPADA ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Anunda Suva and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Moorjibhoy Noor Mahomed, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of August, 1896, the following properties, viz. :—

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m. all that piece of Fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward B. Ward Nos. 3772-3773, Street Nos. 1-56-181-83-1 to 6, and bounded on the east by the Fazundari land and on the north, south and west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

On FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2857 (2) 3213 and of Street Nos. 2-93-145, and bounded on the east by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid, on the west by the Tandel Street, on the north by the property of Khoja Rahimtulla Valjee and on the south by the property of Kazi Fatai Mahomed, and which said hereditaments and premises were formly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in the building lately vacated by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, mahogany revolving top office-table, best plateglass, crockery and glassware, ebonised cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron safe, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mr. C. C. NORONAH.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, QUAKER OATS, etc

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. K. A. Parekh and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie, Smith & Co., Ltd., of Apollo Street, and J. Stanley Smith, Esq.—

2 cases druggists' sundries,
10 packages of Parke Davies and Co's miscellaneous goods,
7 cases of quaker oats.

Under Instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p. m. the effect of the late Mr. C. J. Taylor consisting of tables, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes, press, cots, glassware, crockery, knives, spoons and forks, single barrel gun, copper utensils, wearing apparel, teak, tongs with harness, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. William Rogers consisting of wearing apparel, silver mounted walking sticks, leather handbags, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Bombay mails of 6th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	plus 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 ex.	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 1-2	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-4	=	— 1-8
Do. New York	51 1-2	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-4	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·25 5-8	=	— 3-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills 3	,,	=	do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8	,,	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-4	,,	=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-4	,,	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8	,,	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	,,	=	do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £225,000.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £66.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar iron Belgium £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5 4-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·50 plus 3	4·45 plus 3	4·43 plus 4	4·42 plus 4	4·41 plus 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·41 plus 4	4·40 plus 4	4·40 plus 4	4·40 plus 4	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	39,000	bales.
Do. last year	37,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	,,
,, ,, Continent	21,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·72 — 4	
Do. do. March	8·55 — 2	
Coffee	5 7-16	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8·35 —4
Do. March	8·43 —6

Closing tone steady.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,09,000	
,, Exports to Great Britain	40,000	
,, ,, to Continent	96,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,10,000	
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,30,000	
	Bales.	
Total week's sales	47,000	
,, Sold on spec.	Nil.	
,, Sold for exportation	4 000	
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	51,000	
,, Actual exports	6,000	
,, Week's Imports	24,000	
,, Stock	365,000	
Surats week's sales	600	
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	550	
,, Week's Imports	Nil	
,, Stock	5,000	
Afloat American	60,000	
,, Indian	4,000	

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£100,000
Gold do.	£20,000
Silver to Hong Kong	£9,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36 3-4. Sep-Oct. Sellers. Tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 19th September 1902 :—

Cotton	277 bales.
Wheat	1,617 cwts.
Linseed	473 ,,
Rapeseed	1,777 ,,
Gingellyseed	234 ,,
Poppyseed	60 ,,
Groundnuts	242 ,,
Castorseed	1,905 ,,
Rice	1,444 ,,
Myrabollams	1,479 ,,
Cottonseed	3,917 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,61,280 ex s. s. Massilia from London.

Silver Bullion Rs. 9,60,473 ex s. s. Massilia from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Broawnugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	23 7-8

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Commercial Cause for Consent Decree.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Neserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.

83-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Inghtary and F.

Commercial Cause.

94-02—Kanga and P—Hudatrai Nundram vs Balkishan Shivlal and others—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morsrjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

301-02—Nanu and H—Dugroo Saitiba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.

329-01—Mansukial D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukial D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act 1877, and in the matter of the Indian Powt Act X of 1889.

Bicknell M and M—Hajee Hasum Hajee Mahomed—Applicant.

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act 1877, and in the matter of Bombay Act VI of 1863, and re Taja Noora.

Smetham B and N—Taja Noora—Applicant.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Mazagon S & Marg Co, Ld.

Craigie L and O—Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and others—Petitioners.

Long Causes.

173-02—Kanga and P—Georgina Matilda Hewett vs Verman Selwood Hewett.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Bamian Behram vs Ossman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

294-98—Malvi H and M—Motibai Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Nirram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshal and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.—Part heard.

486-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersey Purshotam vs Lukmidas Bhimjbe Rowjee and others—Mathubhai J and J and Little and Co—Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

295-93—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Maneckial vs Lackmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laipobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P—Tyabjee D and Co.

502-01—Little and Co—Mooleband Heemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Ababdin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V

273-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co., M and M M

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.

709-01—M B Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Aladin Mothe—Tyabjee D and Co.

902-01—Unwalla and P—Ullabhai Rake vs Hariram Dayal and another—Bhaishanker and K and G.

763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs She Calianjee Khooshal and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS

ALLEN—September 4, at London, the wife of Charles H Allen, of a son.

GOODWIN—September 16th at Portslade-by-sea Brighton, the wife of R. Nettleton Goodwin, Manager, "Englishman," of a son.

SYMONDS—August 31, at Madeley Road, Ealing, the wife of W P Symonds, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

TRIGGS—August 27, at Milrose, St Ronan's Road, Southsea, Hants, the wife of Fleet-Surg J B Trigge, M B, R N (retired), of a son.

TANGYE—September 1, at Fairoaks, Edgbaston, the wife of A Tangye, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—September 1, at Penbury, Walmer, Kent, the wife of J J Williamson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—COLLINSON—August 23, at St Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, S W Allen, Captain, 3rd Battn East Lancashire Regt, to Eileen Agnes, daughter of the late M C Collinson, H M's Civil Service.

CAPEL CURE—GORE—August 30, at St Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, Major A Capel Cure, Royal Field Art, to Lilian, daughter of the late Rev W F Gore.

COTTER—ARMITAGE—August 25, at St Peter's Church, Burnham, Bucks, Capt H J Cotter, R A, son of the late Major J Cotter, late of The Buffs, to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev G Armitage.

DEATHS.

BENSON—September 2, Bessie, the beloved wife of Col S M Benson, late 17th Lancers, Eccleston Square.

DELA COMBE—August 29, at Castletown Road, West Kensington, Lieut-Col W A Dela Combe, late Royal Marine Light Infy, son of late General H I Dela Combe, C B Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 63.

DOUGLAS-WILLAN—August 31, J G D Willan, son of late Col W M Douglas-Willan, Royal Horse Art.

DOWN—September 1, at Spearpoint, Ashford, Kent, Mary Thornton, daughter of Capt W T Down, R N, aged 17.

FEARON—August 24, at the Cottage, Taplow, F G W Fearon, late Captain, 69th Regt

HICKMAN—August 21, at Torquay, A W Hickman, J P, son of Sir A Hickman, M P, D L, aged 51.

HOPPER—August 27, at Brighton, Constance, daughter of the late Ven Archdeacon Hopper, aged 49.

JERVOISE—August 29, at Bentley, near Farnham, Sir A H C Jervoise, Bart, son of the late Major C Jervoise, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

STEEL—September 1, at West Cromwell Road, London, Major-Gen J A Steel, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 77.

WHIGHAM—August 31, at Southsea, Major-Gen R Whigham, late 16th (Queen's) Lancers, aged 63.

YOUNGER—September 1, at Cliff Town Parade, Southend, Essex, widow of the late Lieut-Col Younger, of Weymouth Dorset, aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORYTON—Sept 3, at Bankipore, the wife of Richard W Corytoh, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN—September 1st at Kathgodam, T. G. Brown Manager, Messrs. Smith Hodwell and Co., aged 35 years.

FOSTER—September 13th at Bankipur, of diarrhœa, Frederick James Foster, late Patrol of the Inland Customs, aged 64 years, 1 month and 2 days.

GERRARD—Sept 14, at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, of enteric, Rita Flora, the dearly loved daughte of Mr A H Gerrard, aged 12 years and 2 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water 1-58m., 1-56a. Low water 7-42 m., 7-54a.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, annual meeting Graham's Building, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
Bombay Philharmonic Society : Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 3-45 p. m.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Majiam, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen years, employed in the Western India Mill, while at work there on Friday accidentally had her right arm caught in the wheel of the loom winding machine and fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

IN PAYMENT OF HIS DEBT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Elias Gonsalves, a 'Goanese lad. was charged by Inspector Haytor with stealing two gold rings belonging to Mrs. Monteiro, who resides at Nawab's Tank, Mazagon. On Wednesday last complainant missed the rings from a box in her room. The accused who was a domestic servant in the employ of a neighbour was suspected of the theft. He was arrested and the rings were recovered from a Marwari to whom they had been given in payment of a debt of Rs. 3. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to receive nine stripes.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Dhondibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing at Soupari Baugh Road, was, on the evening of the 17th instant, walking along Clark Road, towards De Lisle Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a mail phaeton belonging to a Parsi gentleman and which was at the time being driven towards Jacob Circle. The driver, it was alleged, did his utmost to avoid the accident and shouted out to the woman, who being deaf did not hear the warning. She received injuries to her head and left knee. She refused to go to Hospital and went home where she tried native remedies. She grew worse and died on Friday.

ROBBERY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdool Currim, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Charles Botton of the Royal Garrison Artillery, 30th Company, with theft of a silver watch chain valued at Rs. 3 belonging to Mr. Fardoonji Hormasji Banaji, an assistant in the Jamshed Mill. Complainant said that he was standing on a platform at Victoria Terminus on Friday about 5 p. m., when accused of a sudden rushed upon him, caught hold of his watch chain and snatched it out. The chain gave way and accused concealed it in his pocket. He seized the accused and called out to the police who took charge of him. The chain was recovered from one of the pockets of the accused. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MARWARI.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged eight Marwaris, namely Prsikad, Ganesh, Munaisi, Ishwardas Mohanlal, Barmull Mohanlal, Manandram Keshavram Shevaklal Dursbotam and Dossa Magan with causing grievous hurt to one Hanumanbux Ramsahai, a Marwari, on the third floor of a house in Marwari Bazar, on Thursday last. Messrs. Kapadia and Wellriker, pleaders, appeared for all the accused. Mr. Power said that complainant Hanumanbux was progressing well in the hospital. He asked for a remand in order to enable him to carry on further inquiries in the matter. The first accused had been enlarged on their furnishing bail of Rs. 1,000 each on Thursday. On an application from Messrs. Kapadia and Wellriker, the other five men also were enlarged on the same bail. The case stands adjourned.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Before Mr. Karsondas Ghabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jones charged Gurma Tempa alias Aita and Nagoo Lakan a with house-breaking in the premises of Messrs. Smeathan Byrne and Noble, solicitors, in the Church Gate Street, in order to commit theft therein and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Ooga Gurma, a "hamal" in the employ of Messrs. Smeathan, Byrne, and Noble said that on the night of the 18th instant he woke up at midnight and went to the back of the office where he found the accused in the passage. The passage was closed up with boards and a light was burning near it. Upon his going there the door made noise and accused hearing the noise put the lamp out. He called out to his brother who was also keeping watch in the premisises and went in search of the accused. Police were also informed at the same time. They then arrested the accused from a privy where they had concealed themselves. On searching their persons instruments of housebreaking were recovered from them. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to 18 months' rigoro us imprisonment and to receive 15 stripes in jail.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Power charged one Vinayak Keshav with personating a public servant. It appeared that on Friday at about one o'clock in the afternoon, accused went to the house of one Narottam Handji in Old Hanuman Lane and began to remonstrate with one of the tenants named Kalianji. He told Kalianji that he was a Municipal muccadum. Pointing to the cattle tied up in the verandah he said "what is all that nuisance? You must keep the premises very clean, else, I will get a summons against you and get you into trouble. However as this is a first offence I will let you go for a consideration." Upon this Kalianji pointed out to the complainant Narottam who was present in the house, superintending some repairs, and said that the cattle belonged to him. Accused then turned to the complainant and addressed him in the same way. Complainant, however, knew all the Municipal muccadums of that section and suspecting accused sent for the police, who took charge of the accused. Accused stated in his defence that he was under the influence of "bhang" at that time. He admitted six previous convictions. His Worship said that after six convictions he (accused) had been playing a new game. Accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of paying the fine to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE OCCUPATION OF KELANTAN.

GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS' ARRIVAL.

AN UNEXPECTED MOVE.

THE "Straits Budget" of September 10th says : At six o'clock on Saturday evening, H. E. the Governor left, in the Colonial steamer Sea Belle, for the east coast of the Peninsula. The Sea Belle left at short notice under sealed orders. We understand the Governor has gone to Kelantan, and will meet the Rajah of that State at his capital, Kota Bahru. It is understood Sir Frank Swettenham will also visit Tringganu. His Excellency is expected back in Singapore next Thursday morning.

In this connection, it is interesting to observe that H. M. S. Algerine left Bangkok for the south on the 3rd inst. She was due to arrive here this morning but has probably met the Governor at Kelantan. Many conjectures are abroad as to the nature of his Excellency's mission in Kelantan, more especially as his departure was quite unexpected.

Another interesting item of news is that the Prime Minister of Tringgann has been staying in Singapore during the past few days.

The same paper adds :—By this time it seems to be generally understood that the voyage to Kelantan and Tringgann which H. E. the Governor has undertaken, has a more important object than casually meets the eye. The Governor took with him, we learn, a bundle of British flags. As to the number, design, or even object of these flags we have no definite information, but conjecture is rife, and among the other rumours currrent it is alleged that they are to float over Kelantan, and perhaps Tringgann, before long, and thus place those two States under British protection.

An interesting fact in this connection is that, on the 20th ult., the steamer Flevo took direct to Kelantan about 100 Sikhs, who were specially imported from Penang, Bombay, etc., by the agent of the Sultan of Kelantan in Singapore.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of a Bramin woman, named Jumna, who was alleged to have been strangled to death by her servants Curson Dheena and his wife Phuli in the room of a chawl in Dadar. The deceased who is a widow, arrived in Bombay on a pilgrimage with her two servants, on the 15th August last and put up in a chawl belonging to Haroon Ismail Rungari, at Dadar. They were seen in the chawl by the neighbours until the 5th September, when they disappeared and their room was found to be locked. On the 6th September, the two servants Curson and Phuli were arrested at Ahmedabad, while attempting to dispose of some ornaments. They made certain statements to the District Police in consequence of which Constable Sargent brought them down to Bombay on the 18th idem and handed them over to the City Police. The next day, Acting Superintendent Barnet went to the Haroon's chawl and on opening the locked room, discovered the dead body of the deceased concealed in the loft.

Narandas Khemjee, servant to a sweetmeat seller, residing at Moti Chuckla, Fort, in his evidence said the property, (produced) belonged to the deceased. She was widow of his nephew Laljee Khemjee who was a Brahmin priest and lived at Mandavie in Cutch. Laljee died two years ago leaving behind him his widow, the deceased. They had no children. The witness last saw deceased four months ago at Wara, four miles from Mandavie, where he had gone to bring his son, who had been staying there. The witness also knew the two accused Curson and Phuli, who were the servants to the deceased.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, in course of his evidence, said he had examined the deceased's lady which was much decomposed. The eyes were bulging out from the sockets and the tongue was protruding. There were the usual signs of strangulation but they might have been caused by decomposition. There was a mark round the neck. All the internal organs were healthy. Owing to the decomposition of the body, Dr. Powell could not ascribe the definite cause for death.

After some further evidence was recorded, the inquiry was again adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	0	25
D Kheiwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	9
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	9	6	110
Same date last year	26	36	140

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	2	23
D Kheiwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	11
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	2
Total	8	7	90
Total plague deaths to date	120,098	99,380	
Same date last year	36	36	123

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES, 1902.

24th, 27th & 29th Sept. 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, & 11th, Oct.

ADMISSION.—FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS for 8 days ..... Rs. 30
(including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)
Additional Season Ticket for a Lady ..... Rs. 8
DAY TICKET ..... Rs. 5
(including admission for one Lady.)
DAY TICKET for Lady ..... Rs. 2
DAY TICKET for Child ..... Rs. 2

Season Tickets are obtainable at the Office, W. I. T. C., 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate on Race days.

N. B.—No Tickets will be issued without payment.

Owners who have entered for the meeting will receive free tickets on application at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, 8th Sept., 1902. Secy. W. I. T. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

Sunday.—Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in Rajputana, and showers in Guzarat. Kotah has received three and a half inches; Jaipur, and Bhavnagar one and a half; Udaipur, Sambhar and Ahmedabad, one inch. Showers have fallen on the West and East Coasts, Deccan, Kashmir, Submontaine, and East Punjab. Amounts ranging from one to one and a half inches have been received at Raichur, Hyderabad, Deccan, Cocanada, and Nellore. Rain has increased on the Burma Coast. Moderate rain has fallen in Assam and North Bengal. Dhubri has received four and a half inches. Toungoo three and a half; Mergui, Cherrapoonji, and Jubbulpore, two and half; Akyab and Dinajpur, two inches. Conditions continue suspicious in the Bay and the depression in that area has apparently moved northwards. Brisk to rapid fall of barometer has occurred in North-East India and Burma. Depression in Guzarat is not so well defined to-day, but showers will continue probably in Guzarat and Rajputana, and the weather is feebly unsettled in Simla, the Mussoorie Hills, and the adjacent submontane districts.

THE WEATHR AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Santhia, Captain S. Boon, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta reports having experienced moderate monsoon weather and heavy rain. The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, Captain G. W. Cockman, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, met with fine weather and west-south west wind but no rain.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BARSI SEPT. 20

We had a rainfall of 85 cents yesterday. Weathe is cloudy and unsettled.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	64	42	68	55	68	24	69	91
Sunday, 21st, Sept.	00	20	1	09	00

YOUR SERVANTS

WILL PROBABLY WANT

THEIR COATS

RENEWED

THIS YEAR.

MAKE THEM HAPPY

BY GIVING THEM CLOTHES MADE OF THE

"LALIMLI" PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

BROADCLOTHS

In Black, Blue, Green, Khaki, Scarlet, etc., at Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54 inches wide,

All guaranteed genuine PURE WOOL throughout.

No shoddy mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

CHAPKANS, etc., made to order if desired

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

KEMP'S FERRO VINA

KEMP'S This New Natural Wine, containing IRON as found in the grape itself, vitalises and enriches the Red corpuscles of the Blood and is thus of immense value to Anæmic subjects. It is a soft Burgundy and can be used at table. We hold numerous testimonials from grateful users, who speak highly of its virtues as a wonderful Tonic and Restorative. Re. 1 per bottle. FERRO VINA

KEMP & CO., LD.,
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PROPRIETORS OF
Equatorial Hair Douche, Extract of Chicken, and hundreds of other valuable medicines.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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PHYSICAL CULTURE AT HOME.
FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.

THE use of SANDOW'S APPARATUS insures the greatest amount of benefit in the shortest space of time.

SANDOW'S GRIP SPRING DUMB-BELLS.

GENT'S Nickel-plated	Rs. 11 8
LADIES' " "	" 10 0
YOUTHS' " "	" 10 0
EXERCISER AND COMBINED DEVELOPER	" 11 8
HEATH'S FAMILY EXERCISE	" 32 8
CHEST EXPANDERS, India-Rubber, of different sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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PIANOS
BY
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
Special terms for Cash
or
Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says :—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

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REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.

PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do, NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1902.

THE LOYALTY OF THE FRENCH CANADIAN.

WHEN the Prince of Wales visited Quebec the Abbe Mathieu speaking on behalf of the French-Canadians, declared that they were firmly attached to the present conditions of their national life, proud to live under the flag of a nation that stretches over one-fifth of the habitable globe, that counts four hundred million subjects, that does one-third of the commerce of the world, that marches at the head of all the peoples of the earth as a colonial, industrial and commercial power. The impression made upon his Royal Highness and the members of his staff, was that the loyalty of the French-Canadian was beyond doubt, that he was grateful for the independence and individuality secured to him under the British flag, advantages which would not be so secure under any power. But Mr. Henri Bourassa, a member of the Canadian Parliament, would lead us to doubt whether the loyalty of the French-Canadian is based on anything more than self-interest as is that of the majority of natives of this country. British power and French-Canadian loyalty, says Mr. Bourassa, are united by various ties, the ligaments of which are composed of affection and self-interest, of services, mutually rendered, and broad respect for national feelings. These bonds, he admits, if properly understood and dealt with, are safer than sentimental and noisy declamations, but he would have us understand that "if they are to endure they must not be strained by fresh ties which the French-Canadian does not feel bound by his past relations with Great Britain to accept." It is not a particularly graceful manner of expressing loyalty. We prefer that of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who though surrounded by the people of the country of his origin spoke plainly and to the point. Though Canada had been separated from the country of his origin for so many years, and though he was a British subject and proud of it, yet he had always remained proud of his French origin. Yet again, at Lille, the Canadian premier in reply to an address read by the Prefect, told his hearers it was useless to speculate what might have been with Canada under a French regime. But he could say that if it had remained French the remembrance could not be more pleasant than it was to-day. The God of Battles, however, had made them British subjects, and as they were a chivalrous people, they were loyally attached to the British Crown. It was under the eyes of England that Canadians had cultivated the worship of France. If France had inspired that worship, Canadians had preserved it, and Great Britain had respected it. He invited Frenchmen to emigrate, and pointed to his colleagues of the Anglo-Saxon race by his side as a proof of the unity existing between Canadians of French and Anglo-Saxon origin, each respecting the traditions of the other. Yet Mr. Bourassa talks of the conservative frame of mind which makes the French-Canadian refractory to assimilation, and of his unwillingness to fulfil his duty to the empire to which his country owes so much. Mr. Bourassa denies that British institutions are prized by the French-Canadian in the same sense and for the same motives that they are dear to the British, as preposterous. He accepted British institutions because he was well prepared by his hereditary instincts to receive them, "because he has fought to get them, and because he has shown himself as able as his co-partner, the Anglo-Canadian, to make them work to the benefit of Canada, made them his own and takes as much pride as any other citizen".

Mr. Barousa says that even in Canada, the French-Canadian is not well understood by his English-speaking neighbour, owing largely to the fact that so few Anglo-Canadians think it necessary to become acquainted with the language and real ethics of their French-speaking fellow citizens, and as a result they are apt to misjudge their national aspirations. Had England refused to recognise the French language and insisted on their being one official tongue, the two sections of the community would long ago have been merged into one. Mr. Barousa unintentionally does good service by recalling to mind the undesirability of recognising a foreign language in British possessions, and without meaning to he points a moral which must be borne in mind in dealing with the Dutch in South Africa. By this time there would have been no two distinct races, but an united people pulling together for our common cause, uninfluenced by petty racial jealousies of which Mr. Barousa writes and Sir Wilfred Laurier says are non-existent. When the high officials left Canada, after the conquest, the clergy, nuns and people whose interests bade them remain, were disposed loyally to observe the terms of surrender. They experienced little difficulty in this for they did not appreciate their French rulers to any great extent, and Montcalm frequently referred to the difficulty he experienced in keeping the citizen-soldiers on good terms with the regulars. The official recognition of the church, the preservation of the legal status of the episcopal and parochial corporations, and also the civil and racial rights guaranteed to the French-Canadian people, says Mr. Barousa, are sometimes quoted as an evidence of generosity, nay of excessive benignity on the part of Great Britain. And so indeed they are. French-Canadians to-day occupy a most enviable position; enjoy religious and national rights such as are possessed by very few minorities in any country. Mr. Barousa says it must be remembered that those rights were gradually won, and after years of painful struggle. So were those which the British people enjoy to-day—all the more appreciated because of the struggles necessary to acquire them. But Mr. Barousa in Canadian politics, we imagine, has his counterpart in the British House of Commons, representing constituents the other side St. George's Channel.

The forebears of the present generation of French-Canadians were wiser than some of Mr. Barousa's friends, and more appreciative too. When the struggle between the Anglo-American colonies and the Home country, the Parliament broadened the measure of liberty granted to the inhabitants of the new colony. Good results followed, for not only did the French-Canadians refuse to join hands with the rebels, but voluntarily took up arms to repel American invasion. Even after France went to the rescue of the rebel states, the French-Canadians remained unflinching in their fidelity. They were prudent. Over and over again Colonial statesmen have admitted it. There may have been times when Canada has appeared to be neglected by the Home Government. There have been times when Great Britain has also been neglected, when incompetent Governments and incapable Ministers have presided over the destinies of the nation. But Canada has been less unfortunate even than England at such times, and her people are right to express gratitude to the British nation for the treatment they have consistently received. Mr. Barousa thinks that enlightened by historical facts, the French-Canadian "would not think such gratitude calls for any greater sacrifices on his part than those which he has already made when the fate of the colony lay in his hands." Then it would be well if Mr. Barousa did not enlighten the French-Canadian as to what he is pleased to regard as the wrongs of his forefathers. What he has to do is to look to the present and the future, letting the dead past bury its dead. Should the necessity of an unbounded love for Great Britain be too strongly insisted upon, Mr. Barousa thinks the French-Canadian might recall the heavy instalments of the price he gave for his liberty. But the French-Canadian is fortunately too much alive to his own interests to attach too much importance to the voice of the agitator. There may not be as strong reason why they should contribute so largely to imperial defence as some other British possessions, but we do not doubt that the great majority will recognise that if they seek to reap a continuance of the benefits they have enjoyed in the past, they will as honest men be willing to pay for them.

INDIAN GUM ARABIC.

SOME interesting facts are brought to light in the latest number of the Agricultural Ledger, edited by Dr. George Watt, regarding the uses to which Indian gum arabic are put, and the chief commercial facts regarding the Indian acacias generally. From this useful little treatise we learn that Indian gum arabic is used in calico-printing and in all other industries where a mucilage is necessary and in which the peculiar properties of this particular gum are recognised as specially suitable. Among other minor purposes it is, for example, employed as an ingredient in white-wash and in paints used for wall-distempering. It is added to certain mortars and to paints that are used for clay toys. It used to be affirmed that in times of scarcity, the gum formed an important item of human food, but recent inquiry has brought a flat contradiction of that statement from almost every district in India. The gum, at all seasons is several times more expensive than the grains eaten by the poorer people; they would, therefore, preferably purchase grain than it. It is nowhere so abundant as to become a famine food. It is, however, unquestionably edible, and fried with ghee, sugar and spices, it is largely employed in the preparation of certain native sweetmeats which are very generally eaten after child-birth. The investigations, so far as they have proceeded, into the Indian gums suitable for the European confectionery trade, have revealed several very surprising circumstances connected with this gum. There are, for example, great variations in quality which are not alone accountable for by adulteration with inferior gums. Not only does the quality depend largely on the age of the trees and the variety of tree, but on the province in which procured. Thus, for example, two samples, one said to have been the best quality from Nagpur, and the other from Cawnpore (both believed to have been authentic samples of Acacia Arabica gum) were forwarded to Messrs. Rowntree and Co., for examination and report. The reply in due course came—"They gave exceedingly dark solutions of medium strength, but both are quite useless to us on account of the colour." A third consignment, procured from the Punjab was said to give "a pale solution, very thin and probably of little value for any purpose." It would thus seem that so far from acacia arabica affording the best gum arabic of India, it might almost be described as the least important species of the genus, from the point of view of an edible gum.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEW TRAINING SYSTEM.

THE Volunteer field training season for 1902 at home is now practically over, and a general survey of the results of the new efficiency scheme and its effect upon the force as a whole, it is pleasant to reflect, points to a very satisfactory state of things. The consensus of opinion among those interested in the Volunteer movement at first, was that the military conditions imposed would be too exacting, and that a great percentage of the citizen soldiers would be unable and unwilling to comply with them. A recent telegram indicated that there has been some decline in recruiting but, on the other hand, there has been a great gain in efficiency. The Volunteers, placed on an army footing during their annual encampment, were subjected to a rigid discipline in the matter of field training, such as is meted out to the regular forces—a prominent feature of the new efficiency scheme—and with the most gratifying results. The insistence that the Volunteers, before they came to camp, should go through an extended course of company instruction has had appreciable results, inasmuch as all ranks have been able at once to commence field training and to give wider application to the elementary principles inculcated in the drill hall. The dominating feature of the Volunteer training, this year, has been that it has been governed by what troops would be expected to do in war time. It is also gratifying to be able to record that the attendance of the Volunteers at Camp this year—taking Salisbury plain as a fair example of other centres—has been far in excess of what was generally expected, despite the anticipation that the necessity for preliminary drills before camp would preclude many men from being qualified to attend. The training programme has included scouting and reconnaissance, skirmishing, attack and defence, outposts by day and night, escorts to guns and convoys, advanced and rear guards, and tactical field operations. Great benefit has been derived by the Volunteers in being able to co-operate with field artillery in the schemes of field work which have been framed for their special instruction. They have carried out the field work set them in a manner highly creditable to officers and men alike, and there are signs in all this that the Volunteers of the new century aspire to something higher than "featherbed soldiering".

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the English mail steamer Caledonia, were His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoly, His Grace the Bishop of Quilon, and the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macleod.

SOME irreverent people in Calcutta have dubbed the coming Durbar as the Delhi Curzonation Durbar!

GENERAL PATTERSON arrived here on Saturday by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator, from Trieste.

MAJOR GENERAL VAUNSDEN was amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the English mail steamer Massilia.

IT is reported that the offer of the Brush Electric Company to establish tramways in Shanghai has been accepted by the Municipality.

THE programme of the Central India portion of the Viceroy's tour is now complete, but details of the Rajputana portion have still to be settled.

THE Police Commission will suspend its sittings during the period of the Delhi Coronation Assemblage, and all members will be present at the Durbar.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY as Chancellor of the Calcutta University has reappointed the Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, Law Member of Council, to the Vice-Chancellorship.

A FALL OF 26,072 has brought the numbers on famine relief in British India in the past week down to 239,452; and a fall of 19,120 in Native States has lowered the remaining figures to 66,132.

AN Adam Khel Afridi was shot dead by a patrol of the 6th Punjab Infantry on the night of the 6th instant, when prowling about with another thief near the mule-lines at Port Lockhart on the Samana.

THE TASTE for cigarettes on the part of the people of India is becoming more marked every day. In some parts of Bengal the peasant at his plough may be seen smoking his cigarette, which is generally of the cheap American kind.

THE Government has ruled that when business in which a Municipal Councillor is personally interested is before the Municipal Council, it is expedient that he should not only refrain from voting but also refrain from occupying his seat for the time being.

SINCE October 1899 discharge by indulgence has been suspended in the case of the British soldier, owing to the Boer war. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has just approved of the suspension being removed, and all applications for this class of discharge will now be considered.

VETERINARY Lieutenant Colonel Glover, who is to officiate as Principal Veterinary Officer in India when Colonel Thomson goes Home on promotion, completed his tour of foreign service in June last, but his tenure of appointment as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, was extended. As soon as the appointment is made of a permanent successor to Colonel Thomson, Colonel Glover will proceed Home.

EVERY serious student of Municipal life, practical or theoretical, has long since learned the value of Ibert Shaw's two books. Municipal Government in Great Britain and its companion volume which deals with the uses of the Continent. Mr. Shaw is a writer who speaks of what he has seen and known, and a better counsellor for those who would make a town of their village, or a city of their town does not exist. It is good news that a reprint is about to be issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The price is 7s. 6d. net.

THE annual Sanskrit examinations, conducted by the Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, have risen in the course of a decade into great popularity. They were first instituted in 1893 when only seven hundred candidates appeared, but this year the numbers that presented themselves for examination were close upon four thousand. The rule according to which the successful candidates are awarded by the Government monthly stipends of Rs. 2, Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 according to order of merit, for two years, has no doubt been instrumental in popularising these examinations, which have been doing much to keep up the cultivation of Sanskrit language and literature among the Brahmans of the Lower Provinces.

OWING to the extent to which the parcels post has been utilised for the export from the India of the more valuable feathers, it is difficult to arrive at any precise estimate of the value in rupees of the traffic which has just been put stop to by Government prohibiting the sending of wild birds' plumage out of India. But it is known that it is of very considerable extent. The question of prohibition has been for a long time under consideration and many representations in its favour have been made on the grounds alike of humanity, sport, and protection of birds which destroy insects injurious to crops. The birds most largely destroyed for their plumage in India are egrets, paddy bird, snake birds, and kingfishers which are all aquatic feeders, rollers and fly-catchers which are insectivorous, parrots which eat grain and fruit, and certain pheasants and jungle fowl which feed on a mixed diet of seeds, insects and shoots. The much sought after asprey feathers are from egrets.

A CONTEMPORARY has expended some sarcasm on the fact that the order adding 64 officers to the Staff Corps bears the following footnote: "This order will have effect as soon as the officers can be supplied." There might be some room for sarcasm if the footnote were absent, observes the "Pioneer". It ought not to be necessary to explain in this country that ready-made Staff Corps officers cannot be provided on demand. In point of fact the Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that the 64 British subalterns required have already volunteered from the Home Army and will be attached without delay to British regiments in India as probationers for the Staff Corps. As no British Officer can be admitted into the Staff Corps until he has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu, and as twelve months is not an excessive period of probation, it is actually a matter for great satisfaction that "this order will have effect as soon as the officers can be supplied."

ACCORDING to present arrangements Sir M. Hicks Beach and his party will come out to Bombay in the Arabia, leaving on Dec. 5. Their fellow passengers will probably include the Earl and Countess of Crewe, Sir Edgar and Lady Vincent, Lord and Lady Elcho, and the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Lord Percy has also booked his passage to India and will store on 27th November.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PRODUCTION OF FLORODORA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

IT is a most unusual thing for the rains to be still in full swing in Simla on 18th September, but there appears to be no end, this year, to the vagaries of the weather. Last Tuesday dawned clear and bright, not a cloud was anywhere to be seen and cold weather crispness was over all, yet by the afternoon the football field was a swamp and the fog so dense that the tie in the Durand Tournament which happened to be on was played in semi-obscurity. The luck was against the New Club which was playing off with the redoubtable K. O. S. B's., the latter's superior weight giving them appreciable advantage on a heavy ground, their form indicating them as formidable challengers for the trophy. The holders are now the South Wales Borderers who, as the ties stand, cannot meet the Kings Own until the finals which are scheduled to be played off on Saturday 27th. The interest in this annual contest is likely, therefore, to be sustained until the end, there being little probability of either of the favourites being put out in the intermediate rounds. The Durand Tournament becomes every year more popular, the fact that regiments from so far afield as Peshawar, Poona and Bengal are this season competing in it showing how great is the keenness to secure the trophy. The representatives of the Bombay Command were pitted in the first round against the strongest team in the Punjab, but made an uncommonly good fight to avoid defeat. Now that they have been disposed of there are still the Bengal champions to question the supremacy of the men of the north. It only remains that the Madras Command should enter the lists to make the event one of all-Indian significance.

The football is not the only social event in progress here in which provinces outside Northern India are represented. The opera Florodora which is to be staged at the Gaiety theatre, under the auspices of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, to-morrow, is indebted to Secunderabad for its prima donna, that talented amateur actress Miss McQuoid having been so energetic and good natured as to travel all the way from the Deccan to fill an unexpected vacancy in the leading part. The piece, I hear, is likely to be one of the successes of the season.

The following is the full cast for "Florodora" Frank Abercoed (confidential clerk to Cyrus Gilfain), Mr. Summer Ernest Pyne, Reginald Langdale, Tennyson Sims and Frank Aeppelbaum (clerks of Gilfain)-Mr. Wilcox, Captain Turner, Mr. Lovedas and Captain Hislop, Leadric (overseer of farms) Mr. Malan: Cyrus Gilfain (Proprietor of the island and of Florodora) Major Kennard; Antony Tweedlepunch (showman)-Mr. Lorraine: Capt. Donegal (Lady Holyrood's brother) Captain Wallace; Dolores (a girl on Gilfains Farm) Miss MacQuoid; Angela Gilfain, Miss Beresford Lovett, Lady Holyrood (a widow) Mrs. Mallalex; Calista, Yose, Mez, Juanita Violanto and Vollada, (Spanish girl), Miss F. Rennick, Miss E. Rennick, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Malan, Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Brancker: Lucy Ling, Mamie Rowe, Daisy Cham, and Lotty Chalmers (Friends of Angela) Mrs. Laverton, Mrs. Back, Mrs. Swiny, and Miss Surrie; Cyathia Belmont, Miss Beadon Clare Fity Clarence, Miss Warner.

The Simla amateurs are losing two of their most valued members in Colonel and Mrs. Thompson, who proceed to England at the end of the present month, the latter to take up the important appointment of Director-General of the Army Veterinary Department in England. For a number of years past Mrs. Thompson has filled the onerous duties of Mistress of Robes for the Simla amateurs, with taste and tact that have won the appreciative gratitude of everyone connected with the stage. Colonel Thompson also has been a staunch supporter of the institution, alike as stage manager and actor, his genial squire in "One Summer's day," having been one of the best filled characters in that capital piece.

General Fukushima, the well known Japanese strategist has been staying here, during the past few days, as the guest of Sir Edmund and Lady Barrow. He has been so unfortunate as to be laid up with fever which has prevented his seeing as much of the headquarters of the Government of India as would otherwise have been the case. Health permitting he is to make an extended tour in India before returning to Japan.

Another of the well arranged small dances, which have been so much appreciated this season, takes place at Viceregal Lodge this evening. The chronicling of it reminds me to observe that those who attend the great historical Ball which is to be held at Government House, Calcutta, next January, should make preparations beforehand to procure suitable costumes belonging to the evening dress of the last century. The event will be one of the most striking of the many stately functions connected with the Coronation rejoicings in India. His Excellency, I hear, appears at it as Lord Wellesley, the Viceroy of the ball of a hundred years ago, while the members of the staff will wear the costumes of their respective predecessors of 1803. The Viceregal guests from Delhi attending it are so numerous that Government House, large as it is, will be unable to accommodate the whole party, and special arrangements will have to be made. Amongst others who are expected are Mrs. Cornwallis West, late editor of that brilliant literary venture, the "Anglo-Saxon Review," and Mrs. Craigie better known as John Oliver Hobbs, the authoress.

One of the features of the Simla season, this year, has been the numerous curio auctions which have taken place. These began with the sale of a large quantity of Chinese loot, and went on with the disposal, by similarly summary means, of the collections got together at fabulous cost by the late Maharajah of Dholpur. On 27th is to be an even more interesting event in the bringing to the hammer of the curios at Belvedere, the residence of Mr. A. M. Jacob, the well known art dealer.

Talking of sales I am reminded of the fancy fair got up by Mrs. Ibbetson in aid of that deserving institute, the Mayo orphanage, which is badly in need of funds to provide new buildings. This takes place in the Peterhoff grounds on the 1st and 2nd October. It will include a cafe chantant which has been arranged by Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Franklin, theatricals for which Mrs. Trevor-Tyler, Mrs. Bingley and Mrs. Beresford Lovett have made themselves responsible, besides a lucky bay and numerous other attractions.

Other social events which are announced, are a staff college dinner to-morrow, a united service dance on 22nd, a Royal Artillery dinner on 4th October, and Gymkhana races on 7th and 8th October.

THE Rev. Pere Fillodeau, of the the Catholic Mission at Yule Island, who has spent many years among the cannibal Papuans in the interior of New Guinea, recently passed through Singapore en route for Paris. He carried with him a wonderful collection of photographs of these interesting savages, who have heretofore baffled or murdered nearly all the explorers who have ventured into their country.

MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED'S "My Australian Girlhood" is a forthcoming work which should interest all our readers. It is to the earlier days of the later youth of the Colonies that Mrs. Praed's memory returns. The book is promised by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin and is profusely illustrated. Speaking of her earliest recollections, Mrs. Praed says "that was nearly 50 years ago, when Moreton Bay was still a penal settlement and the Colony of Queensland not in existence, when Brisbane was only a river village called Brisbane Water, and its Houses of Parliament undreamed of.

A RUMOUR having reached the "Birmingham Daily Mail" that Mr. Chamberlain had provisionally accepted an invitation to visit the Colonies, a representative of the journal inquired of the right hon. gentleman as to the truth of the report. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that it was true that he had lately received many invitations from the various colonial representatives who had attended the Coronation. The matter was one which he had had in mind for some years, and he would gladly avail himself of the opportunity if it were possible. But at present official duties forbade his absence from home for any protracted period, and consequently he could not say that there was any more likelihood now of his taking the suggested journey than there had been for the past four or five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.

PROTEST FROM UNITED STATES.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The United States has forwarded to the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin, whereby the Balkan States were created, an identical note protesting in the name of humanity against Roumania's treatment of the Jews, whose condition is causing grave concern to the United States, which cannot be taken as a party to an international wrong. The United States appealed to the Powers to enforce the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. The United States is not signatory thereto but the action of Roumania has effectively joined the United States to the signatories of the Treaty as an interested party.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Lord Lansdowne has addressed a note to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty calling attention to the condition of the Roumanian Jews and to the American circular there anent. Great Britain asks if concerted action cannot be taken by the Powers.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

THE QUESTION OF THE DARDANELLES.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS TO BE CONCEDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The intelligence published by the "Times" on the 12th inst. regarding Russia and the Porte, proves incorrect. The Sultan yesterday informed M. Zinoview, the Russian Ambassador, that the question of the passage of Russia's four torpedo boats through the Dardanelles will be settled to Russia's satisfaction.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

BRITISH ÆRONAUT'S SUCCESS.

A THIRTY MILES TRIP.

Mr. Stanley Spencer navigated a motor airship thirty miles yesterday evening from the Crystal Palace across London to Harrow. This is the world's record surpassing Santos Dumont's and Zeppelin's experiments.

The ship is 75 feet long and twenty feet in diameter. The propeller blades are ten feet long.

The ship easily answers to her steering gear and is regarded as a marked development in aerial flight.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. PELLETAN'S INDISCRETION.

ITALY NOT DISTURBED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Italy has intimated that she does not regard M. Pelletan's utterances seriously.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a slight attack of gout and will be unable to travel for a fortnight. There is however no cause for anxiety.

HONOURS FOR MENELIK.

Menelik has been gazetted Grand Cross of the Bath.

ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

The "Gazette" announces that the Royal Progress through the streets of London which was appointed for the 27th of June will take place on the 25th of October. The route to be taken is as yet undecided.

THE QUEEN IN DENMARK.

The Queen has arrived at Copenhagen, having been escorted there by a Danish squadron. She was warmly welcomed.

H. M. S. TERRIBLE AT PORTSMOUTH.

H. M. S. Terrible has arrived at Portsmouth where a great crowd gave Captain Scott an ovation as he stepped ashore.

HUGE BANK FRAUDS IN VIENNA.

QUARTER OF A MILLION MISSING.

AN AUSTRIAN GOUDIE CASE.

A sensational affair recalling the Goudie case in Liverpool has occurred in Vienna.

Jellinek, the cashier's clerk of the Laender Bank disappeared yesterday prior to the examination of his accounts, which revealed defalcations of over a quarter of a million sterling. Jellinek was involved in big Bourse transactions and manipulated cheques and falsified entries in his books.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught will sail for India in the battleship Renown, after the manœuvres in the Mediterranean.

THE BOER GENERALS AT ANTWERP.

BOTHA AS LECTURER.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Boer Generals are at Antwerp. They were received with an ovation but no Anti-British cries were raised. General Botha lectured in the evening and appealed for funds to aid distressed Boers.

LORD ROBERTS AND MUSKETRY.

Lord Roberts has issued an order strongly censuring the lack of interest most officers display in musketry training. He urges the necessity of officers becoming experts themselves. He gives various instructions and concludes by saying that he will hold every general officer personally responsible for the attainment of a high standard of efficiency in musketry in all ranks.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DEAD.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Queen of the Belgians has died at Spa. She was seized with a heart attack at dinner. None of the family were present.

[Her Majesty Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, was born on August 23rd, 1836, and was the daughter of the late Joseph Anthony John, Archduke of Austria and Palatine of Hungary. Her earliest youth was spent at her father's palace in Pesth, where the manners and customs of the past still prevailed almost in their integrity. At midnight it was the Archduke himself who descended the grand staircase to look in person the outer gate of his dwelling, and the principal hall with its raftered roof and mullioned windows was divided into two portions, the one raised a step or two above the other. On the dais sat the graceful daughters of the house quite as busily engaged in needlework, knitting or embroidery, as their ladies and waiting-maids below. They always went out unattended to purchase, in the various shops of the town, the birthday Christmas and New Year's gifts they were accustomed to distribute with a lavish hand amongst their servants. It was under this primitive and almost democratic system of practical education that Queen Marie Henriette first learned to ride, draw, paint, and play the harp.

Marie Henriette was married to Leopold II, then Duke of Brabant, on August 22nd, 1853, the day before her seventeenth birthday, and shortly afterwards she accompanied her husband on a visit to Pius IX., upon whose mind her force of character made a lasting impression. The devotion with which the Duchess of Brabant nursed her father-in-law Leopold I. during his last long illness; the heroic fortitude and self-control she displayed at the untimely death of an only and dearly-loved son; the constant care with which she superintended the education of three daughters as talented as herself; the sisterly tenderness constantly shown towards the Empress Maximilian (whose life she once saved at the risk of her own), all contributed to make her the most popular woman in the land of her adoption. Moving frequently, and often incognito amongst all classes of her husband's subjects she became a Belgian of the Belgians.

Queen Marie Henriette was a woman of great versatility of talent, and as a horsewoman and judge of horseflesh had few rivals in Europe, not excepting her relative the late Empress of Austria. One of her favourite amusements was to organise equestrian entertainments, to which only very intimate friends or persons attached to the Court were ever admitted.

She was also an accomplished painter, and at the great Fancy Fair for the benefit of the poor, given in Brussels some years ago, the five ladies of the Belgian Royal Family were represented by meritorious works of art. An album, containing water-colour sketches by the Countess of Flanders and her daughter, was purchased by Sir Edmund Monson, who, at the same time, expressed his deep regret that he had not been able to secure the specimen of the Queen's handiwork—a group of violets—which had fallen to the bid of M. Leo Lambert de Rothschild. Early next day the funds of the good cause for which the bazaar was given received a noteworthy and unexpected addition by Her Majesty having contributed another very pretty picture, especially sent from the palace to meet the wishes of the British. Some years ago the Queen received from the Pope the "Golden Rose."

Latterly her health giving way, Her Majesty had lived a retired life. Recent reports stated that she was a hopeless invalid and suffered acutely.]

RETURN OF THE FRAM.

The Fram has arrived at Stavanger having passed four winters ice bound, in Jones Sound. Attempts were made to free the vessel by blowing up the ice but were in vain. A heavy southern drift finally freed her in July. The unexplored region of Ellesmereland and the westward were mapped. The surgeon and another died.

THE SHAH.

The Shah has left Kursk for home, after having witnessed the review of 89,000 troops which terminated the manœuvres.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

MORE AMERICAN SAILORS LANDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The American warship Cincinnati landed eighty bluejackets and two more quick firing guns at Colon yesterday.

THE KELANTAN AFFAIR.

THE French Press is much concerned at the Kelantan affair. The Press regards the occupation as certain and persistently asserts that France is thereby justified in asserting her influence on the Mekong.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Mr. Barton and party have sailed from British Colombia homewards. Speaking at a banque Mr. Barton said Australia would favour the mother country not by concession from the existing tariff but by imposing duties on foreigners, principally Germany and the United States.

Sir John Forrest said Australia would brook no interference with the land forces, but that the naval subsidy must be considerably augmented.

NEW BULGARIAN LOAN.

The issue is announced of a Bulgarian five per cent gold loan of 106 million francs nominal. Five Paris Banks and one Vienna bank receive subscription. The issue price is 90 1-4.

THE BALDWIN EXPEDITION.

Baldwin the leader of the Baldwin Zipler Expedition which returned to Norway on 1st August has been interviewed in London. He stated that the impregnable ice in the autumn of 1901 prevented him reaching the Pole. The old idea of an open Polar sea was baseless and the most practical way of reaching the Pole was by sledging.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

BOXING AT CALCUTTA.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

BROPHY vs. POWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

The boxing match between Brophy and Powell for the Championship of India, fought last night at the Corinthian Theatre, was decided in favour of Brophy who claimed a foul. Powell, however, was undoubtedly the stronger of the two, and his boxing was of a higher order.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

AN ALLEGED TREATY.

TIBET TO BECOME INDEPENDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 19th September, says that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Globe" sends the text of an alleged treaty between Russia and China on the subject of Tibet. According to this treaty the contracting powers bind themselves to common act in case of any third power stirring up disorder in Tibet which is gradually to become independent. The Russians are to train the Tibet forces with this end in view while China developes the economic resources of the country. Complete freedom for the Russian and Tibetan religions is guaranteed.

There is no confirmation of this news which is considered dubious.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND INDIA.

RUMOURED VISIT UNCONFIRMED.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The statement that the Crown Prince of Germany accompanies the Duke of Connaught to India, is unconfirmed at Berlin where it is stated that the matter depends on the Prince's progress with his studies at Bonn which the Kaiser is averse to having interrupted.

BANKRUPTCY OF PRINCE DHULIP SINGH.

BIG CLAIM AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

In the Dhulip Singh bankruptcy case, the claims are £3,000. The Prince attributes his position to losses on stock exchange and gambling, also to the insufficiency of his allowance. He alleges claim of £600,000 against the Indian Government derived from his father.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

In the Durand tournament to-day, the South Wales Borderers beat the Yorkshires by one goal to love on very heavy ground. Rain fell at intervals.

The Yorkshiremen claimed a goal in the second half which was disallowed.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Police Commission leaves Simla on tour on the 23rd proximo, proceeding first to Bengal. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Stuart are at Simla and the preliminary reports from the various provinces are coming in.

INDIAN CORONATION HONOURS.

It is understood that a large number of awards and promotions in the orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire will be made in connection with the Coronation this winter.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, having received several appeals for support from the Decimal Association in London, is canvassing the members of the Chamber as to the expediency of making some representation to the Government of India on the question of the metric system.

FOOTBALL DINNER IN CALCUTTA.

The annual Calcutta Football Club dinner was held at the Saturday Club to-night. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were proposed and drunk enthusiastically. The President then proposed the toast of "the guests," Messrs. Arnott and Heath responding. Mr. Heath next proposed the toast of "the Calcutta Football Club," Mr. Berridge responding.

CALCUTTA SENIOR RUGBY CUP.

VICTORY OF THE WELSH REGIMENT.

The Welsh Regiment won the senior Rugby Challenge Cup in the final game played this evening against Calcutta by two goals and one try to one try. Both teams leave for Madras to-morrow night.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

FORTY MORE PASSENGERS MISSING.

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

A reliable estimate of the number of passengers booked for stations beyond the scene of the recent disaster is now given. The figures collected up to the present show that 145½ people booked, of whom 126½ were third class passengers, 19 second and 3 first class. The maximum accommodation for passengers in the train was 206 3rd class, 36 second class and 10 first class. The Madras central station booked 64 third, the other Madras station two, Arkonam, which is a big junction and rebooking centre only 14, Renigunta Junction only 2, and Cuddapah, Yerragnutla and Muddanni, all heavy passenger stations, only a few.

Some 40 passengers are apparently still unaccounted for and the Railway authorities surmise that several more escaped and ran from the scene of the disaster as fast as possible.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

POONA AND BOMBAY WINNERS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

The seventh prize drawing took place this evening, a mixed scrutinising committee was solicited from the gathering and took turns in drawing the tickets which were checked, locked and sealed by another committee on the previous evening. The gentlemen expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the manner in which the drawing was conducted. In this drawing gents' silver and ladies' wrist watches were most in demand owing to their cheapness and durability. The first prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 4383 held by Shamrao Baikrishna, Sukurwar Peath Road, Poona, the second of Rs. 500 fell to No. 2831 held by F. S. de Silva, Giawadi, Thakordwar Bombay. Other prizes were distributed all over the country.

POONA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

With the exception of the mixed doubles, the Lawn Tennis tournament has been brought to a successful conclusion. The weather has been unexceptionable, the arrangement excellent, the entries large, and the play of a high order. Consequently the tournament has been the best that has been held for many years.

In the singles Major Field beat Captain Greig for the Cup by 6-2, 6-3. Play in this game was brilliant. Although Major Field won, Captain Greig gave him quite enough to do.

In the doubles Major Betham and Field beat Colonel Piers and Mr. Arthur by 6-3 6-0 this was also a capital match and the games were closely contested.

One of the most pleasing features of the tournament is the number of entries received from outside.

At the conclusion of the game Mrs. Young husband gave away the cups to the winners.

RACING MATCH AT POONA.

A match for Rs. 500 aside, distance five furlongs, between Mr. Cross' "Paleface" and Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas "Grey Fox" was run this morning. A fair number of sporting gentlemen were present at the grand stand to witness the event. Paleface got away and led to the three furlongs where Grey Fox who had been on the rails, changing his position, headed him into the straight. A good race followed down the straight, Paleface winning by half a length. Time.—1 min. 9 secs.

Betting at the start was 6 to 4 on Paleface and 2 to 1 on Grey Fox.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 21.

Only four teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament. The following are the results of the drawing: Mahableshwar Wanderers vs. 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Jodhpore Palace team and Bombay Gymkhana. Bye play will commence from to-morrow: the finals will be played on Thursday.

AN INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. GOKHALE.

The fellows and students of the Ferguson College entertained the Hon'ble Professor G. K. Gokhale at a party on Friday last, on the occasion of his retirement from the Deccan Education Society after a connection of more than 18 years. The entertainment took the form of a dinner followed by a musical party. An address from the students and professors of the College was read by Mr. Naik. Mr. Garud next gave expression to the feelings of all present in a short but well-worded speech. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was loudly cheered when he rose to reply. It was heart-rendering, he said, to be away from the College where he had passed so many years of his life, but one satisfaction he felt, and that was that he had served full term. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the students would keep alive the ideal of self-sacrifice set before them, and would try to work it up to its fullest extent, which, he said, would surely lead to the regeneration of their mother land.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the loan to the Punjab Government of the vacant Native Infantry lines and Native Cavalry Hospital at Dera Gazi Khan, for use by the force of Military Police which is now being raised in that station.

Two Vickers-Maxim jointed one-pounder automatic quick-firing guns, with equipment for pack transport, are to be obtained from England for trial in India during the ensuing cold weather. Unfortunately they will not arrive in time for the Delhi Manœuvres.

It has been decided to create four new appointments in the Military Accounts Department the holders of which will be styled Assistant Controllers and be in charge of accounts branches in the four Commands. The following officers are to be the first incumbents of these posts:—Mr. W. Mathie, Mr. J. Gainsford and Mr. Smith and Mr. R. Barton.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 20.—Parsons, Lt, Bo, R. H. A., from leave from England.

Cobham, Capt, Bo. 2nd Lancers, off leave from England,

Dunsterville, Capt, Bo. R. E. from furlo, from England.

Barrett, Capt, Bo, 26th Baluchis Inft, on leave from Lahaki.

Houstoun, Lt, Bo, I. M. S. on leave from Ahmednagar.

Watson, Lt. Punj, 1st Somerset L. I. from leave from England

Roberts, 2nd Lt, Punj, 1st Somerset L. I, to join from England.

Battye, Capt, Punj, 2-4 G. Rifles, from leave from England.

Constolle, Lt Col, Beng, R. E. from leave from England.

Reid, Major, Beng, I. S. C. from leave from England.

Vander Kiste, Capt, Beng R. G. A. from leave from England.

Twiss, Lt, Beng, 1st Devon Regt, from leave from England.

Hunter, Major, Beng, R. A. M. C. from leave from England.

Alien, Lt Col, Beng. S. Stafford Regt, from leave from England.

Hill, Capt, Beng, R. G. A. from leave from England.

Morris, 2nd Lt, Beng, 1st Haunts, on transfer from Johannesburg.

Cloete, 2nd Lt, Beng. 2nd Border Regt, on duty from St. Helena.

Macdonald, Capt, M. S, R. Warwick Regt, from join from S. Africa.

Lyne, Capt, MS, 16th Inft, on leave from England.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 20.—Hunter, Major, Beng. R. A. M. C. to rejoin to Allahabad.

Twiss, Lt. Beng, 1st Devon Regt, off leave to Ranikhet.

Vander-Kiste, Capt, Beng. R. G. A. to rejoin to Agra.

Ducat, Capt, Punj 2-4 G. Rifles, on leave to England.

Vesey, Capt, Punj, 2nd Sikhs, on leave to England.

Salt, Lt, Punj R. H. A. on leave to England.

Richardson, Lt, Punj K. R. R. on leave to England.

Ellis, 2nd Lt, Punj. The Welsh Regt, on leave to England.

Fraser, Capt, Punj 33rd P. I. on leave to England.

Watson, Lt, Punj, 4th Som. L. I. to join to Murree Hills.

Robart, 2nd Lt, Punj 4th Som L. I. to join to Gharial.

Jackson, Lt, Bo, Shropshire L. I. on leave to England.

Dunscombe, Capt, Bo. 28th Pioneers, on leave to England.

Moore, Vety. Lt, Bo A. V. D. on leave to England.

Cobham, Capt, Bo 2nd Lancers, off leave to Deesa.

Nelson, Major, Bo R. A. on leave to England.

Cunningham, Lt, M. S, R. H. A. on leave to England.

RACING AT POONA.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

THERE was a large attendance at the meeting to-day, and some good finishes were witnessed. In the first race Free Trade, who was favourite and leading, fell at the fourth hurdle, and Burns, who was riding, had his leg fractured at the oakle, and was consequently unable to ride Henry in the next race. Veneda won the Handicap Hurdles easily. Achilles accounted for the Consolation Handicap fairly easily from Chand, and Fruit Salt beat Brigand in the fourth race. A great struggle was witnessed in the Selling Plate, Nancy Till failing to beat Seamist, but she was robbed of first place by the jockey drawing few ounces short, and was disqualified. Seamist was bought by Mr. Hassan for Rs. 950—a bargain. Bellevue accounted for the Service Handicap. Young Kohinoor beat Tigris in the last race. Details:—

Pony Hurdle Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all Arabs and for all Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr. R. J. Hunter's b aus m Beril, 10st 11lb.....Carter 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jeanaroo, 8st. 6lbs.....Foe 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 10st. 5lbs .....Churchward 3

Also ran:—Free Trade, 10st. 10lbs.; Good Boy, 10st. 2lbs.; Temptress, 10st.; La Bailiffe, 8st. 11lb.; Baby Boy, 8st.; Elastic, 7st. 9lbs.

Free Trade led Jeanaroo over the first two hurdles. Jeanaroo led over the third. Free Trade again went to the front, but taking off too soon came down at the fourth hurdle. Jeanaroo led over the last jump, with Beryl at his girths. Up the straight the latter won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—2min.

Handicap Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance—1 1-4 mile over 6 flights.

Mr J B's b aus h Veneda 10st 8lbs.....Hoyt 1
H H The Koor Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart, 9st. 12lbs.....Foe 2
Mr A A Apcar's br or bl aus g Milburn, 9st. 6lbs.....Carter 3

Also ran:—Here's Luck, 9st. 5lbs.; Henry. 10st 11lbs.

Veneda went off with a lead from the first jump, with Henry and Here's Luck four lengths off. Veneda led Stoddart and Henry over the last jump and won by six lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 27sec.

Consolation Handicap.—Winner, Rs 200; 2nd Rs 100; 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for all Arabs which have entered and not won at Poona Extra meetings 1902. Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 8st 11lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Isaverden's ch a h Chand, 7st 3lbs .....O'Neil 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's Bonaparte, 8st 5lbs.... Omer Khan 3

Also ran:—Admirer, 8st 3lbs, Shahin, 7st 12lbs; Grafter, 7st 11lbs; Alexis, 7st 4lbs; Young Roberts, 6st 7lbs.

Won easily by half a length; one and half a lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 42 secs.

The Little Handicap—Winner, Rs 200; 2nd, Rs 100; 3rd, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Thakur Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 8st 13lbs... Hoyt 1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 9st 7lbs Southall 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 8st 2lbs Wool 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 9st 5lbs Omer Khan 4

Also ran:—Guinea Gold, 7st 3lbs, Marmion, 8st 5lbs, Governor, 8st 6lbs, Tirab, 7st 10lbs, Cocab, 7st 4lbs, Sur Jamal; 6st 12lbs.

At the bend Brigand took up the running from President. Entering the straight Fruit Salt drew level and passed Brigand in front of the stand, Shah Jehan beating President for third place. Won by three-fourths of a length, one and a quarter length between second and third. Time—1 min 26sec.

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Selling Race for horses which have not won race value Rs. 1,800 or over since 31st December, 1901. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. 7lbs. 3lbs allowed for each Rs. 100 below that price down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Landing allowances as per clause 9 of General Conditions. Maidens 5lbs. Ponies 14-2 and under 7 lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A Sattar's br e m Seamest, 8st. 3lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr. D. D's b aus g Roscommon, 8st. 3lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 8st. 12lbs. Southall 3

Also ran:—Cresset, 8st.; Nancy Till, 7st. 5lbs.; Lady Marrystone, 7st. 3lbs.

Roscommon led with Seamist to the bend, where Seamist took the lead and was challenged by Nancy Till, who lost by a short head; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 18 2-5sec.

Nancy Till was disqualified for drawing short weight.

The Service Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for all Arabs and for all Ponies 14-1 and under, the bonafide property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Indian Civil Service or of members of the following Clubs, viz., Club of W. India, Byculla, Bombay, or Yacht Club, G. R. Professionals who have not won race value Rs. 200 or over allowed carr, ing a penalty of 5lbs, if weight is below 10st. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr W P S Jones' b aus m Bellevue, 9st. Capt, Humphrey 1
Mr. George's bl aus m Ena, 12st. 4lbs.....Capt Randall 2
Capt. Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean, 10st. 6lbs .....Major England 3
Mr. Westrop's b aus m Waress, 11st, 3lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran:—Patrician, 11st 11lbs; Tam Ring, 11st 8lbs; Widgeon, 11st. 7lbs; Zora, 10st. 4lbs; Omar, 10st. 2lbs.

Patrician showed out but was displaced, and Ena led with Bellevue on the rails, She stopped up the straight, and Bellevue took command from Ena, and Lady Dean, coming with a fine run at the finish, was a good third. Won by a neck; half-a-length between second and third. Time—54sec.

The Beginners Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for all Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 8st. 11b Soda 1
Messrs. Mustapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris, 8st. 11b Heeroo 2
Mr. Farej bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 7st. 13lbs Robinson 3
Major England's b a h Prince Diamond, 7st. 6lbs O'Neil's 4

Also ran:—Musketeer, 9st. 4lbs; Khaderi, 8st. 10 lbs; King Arthur, 8st. 5lbs.; Kapurthala, 8st. 3lbs; Malabar, 8st.; Young Taisseer, 7st. 12lbs.; John Roberts, 7st. 11lbs.; Scots Grey, 7st. 8lbs.; Arabistan, 7st.

Tigris led into the straight, but Young Kohinoor beat him in front of the stand in a good finish and won by three-quarters of a length; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 25 1-5sec.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

This event of the Poona season was brought to a successful close last week, when Colonel Piers and Mr. Duxbury won the first prizes, defeating Major Betham and Mr. Swifte in the finals by 15-6, 15-4, 15-9. Some very fine games and play have been seen though the finals were disappointing. The winners have played consistently well all through and deserved their victory. The play has been very even, all the pairs being more or less well matched. Below will be found the full score:—

OPEN DOUBLES.

1st prize—Challenge Cup and two prizes of the value of Rs. 50 each.

2nd prize to the value of Rs. 20 each.

1st Round.

Major Betham ... } beat { Mr. Hume
Mr. Swifte ... } { Mr. Barraclough.
15-3 15-9 3-5 15-13.

Mr. Arthur ... } beat { Mr. Jackson
Mr. Beale ... } { Mr. Fulton.
15-7 11-15 15-7 15-11.

Major Jackson ... } beat { Mr. Melver
Mr. Sprott ... } { Mr. Wilkins.
15-7 15-9 3-2.

Col. Piers and Mr. Duxbury—Bye.

2nd Round.

Major Betham ... } beat { Mr. Arthur
Mr. Swifte ... } { Mr. Beale
15-7 15-13 12-15 4-15 15-13.

Col. Piers ... } beat { Mr. Jackson
Mr. Duxbury ... } { Mr. Sprott.
10-15 15-8 15-10 15-4.

Finals.

Col. Piers ... } beat { Major Betham
Mr. Duxbury ... } { Mr. Swifte.
15-6 15-4 15-9.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A WEEK ago to-day the Irish Landowners' Convention was held in Dublin and passed various resolutions. One of these resolutions was as follows:—"That as regards the Bill introduced by the Chief Secretary for Ireland we recognize that its provisions represent a sincere and ingenious attempt to promote voluntary sales and purchases, but we consider that it should not be passed without adequate discussion, and without the usual facilities being afforded to those whose interests are at stake to propose reasonable amendments." Another resolution approved of the "formation of the Irish Land Trust, 1902, as a permanent organization to assist landowners and others to defend their legal rights and liberties against hostile combinations; and expressed the hope that this important movement will be liberally supported by all persons who have a common interest in defending the rights of property and the free enjoyment of the liberty to which every British subject is entitled." A third resolution reiterated the demand for a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to the injury inflicted on Irish landowners by legislation since 1881, as to the pledges given in Parliament that they would be compensated if injured by the legislation, and as to the forms in which compensation or redress might be granted. The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, said that he and those associated with him would do their best to make the new Land Trust a valuable means of meeting and defeating the odious system of boycotting, blackmailing, and conspiracy which had unfortunately grown up again in many parts of Ireland during the last few years. Their report showed that they were compelled to say that this regrettable state of things had arisen almost entirely from the Imperial Government having been strangely blind to its steady growth, and unwisely deaf to the warnings and protests which Irish loyalty addressed to them. It was no common state of things which had compelled them to complain in somewhat strong and indignant terms of the inaction of the Government in this matter. It was also with nothing but regret that they felt themselves forced to do so. But they and their poorer friends and neighbours who lived in Ireland were no less entitled than people in Great Britain to the full and free enjoyment of those rights and liberties which were the birthright of every British subject. On Sunday Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Taghmon, county Wexford, replied to the speeches made by the landlords' representatives. He was in a rather bitter mood, and described the landlords of Ireland as a set of political fools, without a man of wisdom or intelligence to lead them. As they had declared war at Dublin on Friday they should have it. The landlords had thrown down the challenge and the tenants would take it up. "Post hoc" if not "propter hoc," before many hours had passed, Mr. Wyndham's Proclamation was issued extending the Crimes Act to various fresh districts as well as to the boroughs of Dublin and Limerick, the inclusion of the capital being, according to the Nationalists, to enable Mr. William O'Brien's troublesome paper to be dealt with. I have heard it suggested that Mr. Wyndham in taking these energetic measures, has been guided by the threatened revolt of the priests. I say threatened because it has been so described to me by people behind the scenes, but I must confess that I think this is an exaggerated view of the situation. However, Mr. Michael Davitt's correspondence with one of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, is not without significance as a symptom of certain undercurrents. There are some Irishmen who go so far as to say that before very long the present agitation will be displaced by the Irish literary movement which has been maturing for some time and which according to its supporters is to effect the redemption of Ireland.

RECRUDESCENCE OF ANGLOPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

I suppose it is silly season in Russia as it is here in England, and that this fact may perhaps account for the tone of the St. Petersburg Press towards this country. However that may be, if the object of Russian editors is to make our flesh creep they have singularly failed in their purpose. Still, the Anti-British articles which are appearing in the Russian Press attract a certain amount of attention, as it is right that they should do, and are, it may be hoped, duly noted at the Foreign Office. The "Bourse Gazette" which rightly or wrongly is supposed to enjoy the confidence of M. de Witte, perhaps the strongest man in all Russia, confirms on "trustworthy authority" the statement made last week in the "Novoe Vremya" (New Times) that two years ago the Russian Government made a formal declaration to Great Britain setting forth the necessity of modifying that agreement. "Whoever has followed the development of Anglo-Russian relations in Asia," the "Bourse Gazette" continues, "will understand what are the needs of the Transcaspian provinces to which reference is made. The question at issue is that of the establishment of Consular agencies in Afghanistan, where we are not represented at present. By reason of our unrivalled geographical situation, we have been in a position to allow the intrigues of Anglo-Indian agents in Afghanistan to run their natural course, and to put off the solution of the question of Russian representation in the country of the Ameer until the moment when the Transcaspian provinces have been put in direct communication with the great commercial and industrial centres of European Russia. The junction has now been completed, but the absence of Russian Consular agents in Afghanistan renders impossible the development of our not inconsiderable trade in the south-east of Asia. The same fact has always had a prejudicial effect on our Asiatic policy by obliging us to make important concessions in order to allay the suspicions of Great Britain. The question, which is ripe for settlement and which will brook no further delay, is the question of establishing a Russian diplomatic representation in the Afghan capital. If the Russian outposts in Central Asia have been pushed forward from Merv as far as the Afghan frontier, why should Kabul remain inaccessible to us?" The situation in the Persian Gulf also excites the Russian papers, and Captain Mahan's "National Review" article is the subject of a considerable amount of comment in Continental journals. One thing is made clear, namely that Russia, notwithstanding the Kaiser's compliments to the Tsar, is no more reconciled to the Baghdad Railway than it ever was. It seems equally clear that Germany is as unfriendly to us as she has been for some time past. According to the "Kreuz Zeitung" what she requires in the Persian Gulf is free navigation for the flags of all nations. "Germany cannot support the claim of either England or Russia to a priority of rights in the Persian Gulf." We know what this means.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

Although Earl Percy's plans for an Indian tour were made some time ago, the fact that he allowed a month to elapse since his acceptance of office before cancelling his passage to Bombay, has not unnaturally revived the rumours respecting Lord George Hamilton's future. If you say to a Liberal of strong party predilections that it cannot possibly be intended that the Secretary of State for India and the Under Secretary should both remain in the House of Commons, you are as likely as not to be met with the answer "Oh, this blessed Government is capable of doing anything." This may satisfy the out and out party man, but I myself have never believed that the present singular and probably unprecedented state of things was intended to last. I have all along thought that either Lord George Hamilton or Earl Percy would disappear from the House of Commons at no distant state. That Earl Percy at his age and with his political aspirations should consent to be prematurely elevated to the peerage in order to read official answers to occasional questions asked in the lifeless Chamber, seems unthinkable, and nothing has occurred since he succeeded Lord Hardwicke to cause any change of opinion in this respect. The idea that Lord Balfour of Burleigh has all along been intended as the successor of Lord George Hamilton, is still held in not uninfluential quarters, but why exactly there

should be such a long delay in making the appointment is not known. The suggestion is now made that Lord George Hamilton may be designated for the Australian Governor-Generalship, though as far I can learn the only basis for this intelligent anticipation of events before they occur, is a certain leading article that appeared in the "Times" on Monday. Apropos of the arrival in this country of Lord Hopetoun and of his rather shabby treatment by the Australians, the "Times" points out that as in the case of the State Governors it may be necessary to enlarge the area of selection. The Australians though nothing if not democratic have always shown a preference for an influential and wealthy peer to represent the Crown, but such men are not always willing to abandon the pleasures of English life even for the fierce joys of existence at the antipodes. "We doubt," says the "Times" "whether the Australians, who are naturally proud of their country, quite understand what it means for a man, say, in Lord Hopetoun's position, to exchange all the associations of home life in this country for a long term of even such splendid exile as his life as Governor-General of Australia must mean to him," and this sacrifice becomes all the greater if he has seriously to intrench upon his private means to keep up the dignity of his official position. In the circumstances the Australians may have to be satisfied with "some eminent person whose qualifications do not include the possession of a large private fortune, and whose expenditure must therefore be necessarily conditioned by the salary which the Federal Parliament may be willing to sanction." By accepting a pension when out of office, Lord George Hamilton has shown that the above description may fairly be applied to him; but the "Times" goes on to observe:—"Australia is passing through a transitional and experimental stage, in which the sound and unprejudiced advice of a ripe statesman, free from all party trammels and bringing with him the larger experience of our old-world life, should be more than ever valuable to a young and enterprising community." It is pretty evident that the "Times" writer when he penned the article had some particular person in mind; but Lord George Hamilton himself would repudiate the suggestion that he is "free from all party trammels." Still I do not know that if the writer had used the participle "freed" in the above sentence, it might not reasonably be supposed to refer to the present Secretary of State for India. However, we shall not have long to wait now to know what is to be done in the matter. It is announced to-day that the Commonwealth Parliament has agreed to allow the next Governor-General £5,500 a year for the maintenance of Government houses in Sydney and Melbourne. This ought to pave the way for an early appointment. May be the official notification has been waiting for this decision of the Australian Legislature. I see that Sir Edward Barton in a speech he made at Toronto yesterday, pointed out with the bluntness that usually characterises Colonial and especially Australian politicians, that when 20 years hence self-governing colonies have the same population as Great Britain, they will not submit to have their destinies controlled by the people of Great Britain without having any voice in the matter. Probably before half twenty years have passed they will have decided that they can pursue their destinies better without a Governor-General from England.

THE JOURNALISTIC PARLIAMENT.

The Institute of Journalists has been holding its annual conference this week in the capital of the Midlands, and yesterday was devoted to the several "functions" inseparable from congresses of almost every description. The arrangements included a visit to Highbury, the suburban residence of Mr. Chamberlain, but the visit does not seem to have passed off quite so well as had been anticipated. It appears that the visitors proceeded to Highbury in the expectation that they would not only be received by its owner in person, but that he would make a speech to them. Judge of their disappointment when they discovered that not only was there no speech but no Mr. Chamberlain. Although the Colonial Secretary was "in residence," he did not put in an appearance from first to last. Naturally the journalists felt hurt; but as occasionally happens in such circumstances they have had their revenge. In one account of the Highbury visit it is stated that "the world-famed orchids"—the visitors were allowed to walk through the orchid houses—"proved to be an exceedingly poor show"; and another report, which must have been written by a lady journalist, mentions that when the disappointed scribes left at midday "it was ascertained that Mr. Chamberlain was still in bed." Spiteful, but not altogether unprovoked considering that the Institute of Journalists is mainly an association of reporters, and that Mr. Chamberlain like other public men owes something to reporters. Very different was the reception accorded to the gentlemen and ladies of the press later in the day at Warwick Castle. "Noblesse oblige" and when the party reached the historic home of the Earls of Warwick, they found that its genial owner with his charming wife had come all the way from Essex to receive and entertain their guests. After refreshments, there was a pleasant interchange of compliments. Lord Warwick praised the English Press but hinted that it went too far in the Dreyfus case, as it undoubtedly did, and the President of the Institute declared that the fame of Lady Warwick as a social reformer was a household word from one end of the kingdom to the other. Not to be outdone, the President-elect expressed a hope that the "glorious work" in which Lady Warwick is engaged will go on prospering, while the fair object of all these encomiums declared that she was "deeply touched" by the kind words that had been spoken. A somewhat unfortunate contretemps occurred at the Congress with regard to the presidentship for the ensuing year. It is the practice for two or more names to be submitted beforehand to the Council, whose selection is usually endorsed by the Institute as a whole. The choice lay between Sir Douglas Straight and Mr. A. W. Still, but it was understood that the latter was not desirous of standing this time. His friends, however, at the eleventh hour, repudiated this understanding, and in order to avoid any friction Sir Douglas Straight gracefully withdrew his name. Mr. Sull is the editor of the "Burmingham Gazette" and is described as a "working journalist." Sir Douglas Straight as editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" is also a working journalist and a hard-working one to boot, but of course journalism is not his profession in the same sense that it is the profession of a man like Mr. Still. Evidently Sir Douglas is regarded as an amateur by a section of his fellow members of the Journalists' Institute, and professional jealousy of amateurs is as strong among Pressmen as among other classes of workers, though with less reason.

SIR EDWARD RUSSELL AND MR. ARTHUR PINERO.

Amongst newspaper men Sir Edward Russell enjoys a considerable reputation as a dramatic critic, and even in the profession he is not without honour; indeed if a first night audience at the Lyceum did not include the excellent editor of the "Liverpool Post", I think Sir Henry Irving would feel slightly unhappy. At the Birmingham meeting, Sir E. Russell read one of three papers all dealing with the stage. The title of his contribution was "The Drama's Laws" and in the course of his remarks he fell foul of Mr. Arthur W. Pinero's wellknown comedy the "Gay Lord Quex'. We always knew, be we dramatists or critics, or mere playgoers, whether in "the two hours traffic of our stage" we were or were not, as Disraeli said, "on the side of the angels." One might be so—yes, and even the author might be so—even in a play the atmosphere of which was that of a sink of frivolous and mercenary sensuality. But there was no such possibility when moral feeling was contravened by callous enjoyment of coarse sin. One could not be "on the side of the angels" if one enjoyed con amore the hard vileness of Lord Quex—or even the play in which the true hero dominated; for the vice of him and of it was that in "The Gay Lord Quex" there was no inner well of pure susceptibility, no desire or preference of what was chaste, no suggestion of any feeling for the right side in life and conduct. The condemnation of stage morals had in all cases to be very careful, and not to be Utopian or absurd; but surely it might safely be said that plays of which what he had said of "The Gay Lord Quex" was true, ought to be condemned by the Press. Mr. Pinero is in no mood to accept what he calls "grandmotherly admonitions" and in effect describes Sir E. Russell as an old fogey who chagrined at the mustiness of his ideal has been tempted by his vexation into "unfairness towards work with which he is not in accord—work perhaps to which he brings almost of necessity an imperfect understanding. While Mr. Pinero confesses that he seeks to depict men and women—he might have said certain men and women—as they are he utterly denies that Lord Quex is an unadulterated villain. He is merely a man who has "lapses." I will not attempt to decide between Sir E. Russell and Mr. A. Pinero, but may point out that his defence of that not "unamiable personage" is not altogether dissimilar from the excuses of the Hon. Clarence Adams whose edifying story has just been cabled from America. This not "unamiable person" while filling the office of representative for Vermont in the Legislative, has at the same time been leading a life of vulgar crime. This has gone on for 16 years during which the Hon. Clarence committed, it is said, no fewer than 51 burglaries!

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Where great men live" is the title of a recently published article which contains the following:—"Park-lane in which are the residences of two Cabinet Ministers—Lord Londonderry and Mr. G. Wyndham—was originally called Tyburn-lane. Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, resides at 34 Portland Place; and Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Home Secretary, at No. 113 Mount-street." Great men! Great Scot!! As to the well known thoroughfare which is rendered illustrious by containing the town house of that "great" statesman, the Marquis of Londonderry, the writer is correct in saying that it was formerly Tyburn-lane. That name was appropriate at one time. An appropriate name in the present day would be Transvaal lane, seeing how much it is affected by South African millionaires.

Mr. J. M. Maclean has been busy writing a supplementary chapter for his book "Recollections of Westminster and India." The new chapter is called the "Future of the Empire" and it should prove attractive to all who admire fearless criticism and vigorous writing. The first edition went off so well that the publishers have decided to bring out a second.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL VS. UNITED SERVICES.

Very little interest was taken in the match between the Civil and United Services in connection with the Gymkhana which was played on the Gymkhana ground last Saturday and resulted in a win for the Civil by 18 runs. The cricket was very slow and with the exception of Cheetham and Milne for the Civil and O'Leary and MacDonald for the United Services the batsmen were not seen to advantage. Cheetham who made 42 not out played in his usual stylish way while Milne quickly hit up 37 in characteristic fashion. O'Leary, whose "debut" it was in Bombay cricket, after giving a chance in the early part of his innings settled down and played good cricket for his 28. Carnegy who was batting well had hard luck in being given out l. b. w. to a ball which was inches outside the leg stump when his score was 5. It was so obvious that he had been "umpired" out that the Captain of the Civil eleven asked him to return and resume his innings but this he declined to do. Coombs and Cheetham shared the bowling honours for the Civil but the former's figures—five wickets for 20 runs—being particularly good. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL.

Mr C L Burns b Maydwell	0
Mr A C Rumboll c Carnegy b Sher Khan	0
Mr H Cheetham not out	42
Mr J S Milne b Sher Khan	37
Mr A B Burney lbw b Douglas	8
Mr H P Hebblethwaite b Sher Khan	4
Mr N G S Aston b Carnegy	1
Mr H G Kelly c O'Leary b Douglas	1
Mr F St Geo. Gratwicke c Garwood b Douglas	3
Mr E E Coombs c Carnegy b Douglas	0
Mr C E Durnford c O'Leary b Maydwell	1
Extras	8
Total	105

UNITED SERVICES.

Capt Davy b Coombs	0
Col Hav Sher Khan b Cheetham	9
Major Carnegy lbw b Coombs	5
Lieut Maydwell b Cheetham	0
Lieut O'Leary c and b Cheetham	28
Lieut Douglas R I M, c Rumboll b Coombs	4
Lieut Delurgh b Coombs	7
Capt Garwood b Coombs	0
Mr Robertson b Cheetham	0
Capt McDonald not out	13
Gnr. Potten b Cheetham	9
Extras	12
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut Maydwell	102	2	37	2
Col Hav Sher Khan	10	1	22	3
Capt Carnegy	*8	2	16	1
Mr Robertson	*2	0	7	0
Lieut Douglas	†6	0	15	4

* Each bowled a wide.
† Bowled a no-ball.

UNITED SERVICES INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Coombs	13	7	20	5
Mr Rumboll	3	2	6	0
Mr Cheetham	12·5	1	42	5
Mr Milne	2	0	7	0

RALLI BROS vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for Ralli Brothers by 28 runs, scores.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A R Mirza c Agaskar b J Rodgers	5
Abba b Kirtikar	4
H C Tyebjee b J Rodgers	0
Peer Mahomed b Kirtikar	0
Abbas b Kirtikar	12
K M Somjee b Kirtikar	6
S C Barodawalla c Kirtikor	13
Mahomed Arabi not out	7
Khurshed Baig l-b-w b Kirtikar	2
Ali Shah b Kirtikar	7
Hossain c DeLima b Davies	0
Extras	4
Total	60

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

M M Talpade run out	31
M M Kirtikar b Abbas	24
P A Davies c Abban b Abba	9
M E King b Peer Mahomed	9
J E Aspinwall hit wicket b Abba	0
H S Nayak played on b P Mahomed	2
E de Lima c P Mahomed b Abba	1
S V Agaskar c P Mahomed b Abba	0
P H Pinto c Brodawalla b Abba	5
M P Vijayakar c Somjee b Abba	3
J J Rodgers not out	0
Extras	4
Total	88

A HOT-HEADED STUDENT.

ASSAULT ON A FOOTBALL REFEREE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on the 17th instant, the case in which Babu Dejendro Nath Bose charged a young Mahomedan named Sadeck, a student of the Madrassa College, with having, along with others, assaulted him and committed mischief by tearing his shirt and damaging his gold watch chain, was called on to-day. It will be remembered that the complainant was acting as Referee in a football match between the Madrassa College and the Baz Bazaar team, played on the Presidency College ground. Owing to bad weather and darkness having set he exercised his discretion to stop the match. This dissatisfied the Madrassa team who were at time leading by one goal. While the Referee was going home, the accused and others assaulted him. Mr. Manuel appeared for the prosecution, and informed the Court that the accused had tendered a written apology and offered to place Rs. 15 in the poor box. Through the intervention of mutual friends the complainant had accepted the apology with expressions of regret for what had occurred. The accused had also given an undertaking not to commit such assault and mischief again, and was prepared to be dealt with by the school authorities for his misconduct. Under the circumstances the case was withdrawn, and the accused, on being discharged, paid Rs. 16 to be placed in the poor box.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

NA SIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 19.

A fresh bright morning following the heavy rain of yesterday put the links into good condition for to-day's golf. Several finals were played off; the most important being the contest between the last two of the eight players who were in for the Club Cup. These were Messrs Anderson of Bombay and Stewart of the Black Watch. Both men were in good form and the contest was keen up to the very end. Mr. Anderson only won on the 18th green by one up. Both players did the 18 holes in 89, and when we remember that they were playing match play this was a truly splendid performance. Stewart did the last four holes in 14, among the four being the Pimpal tree hole which he did after a good drive in two.

The Men's Handicap foursome (finals) was won easily by Messrs. Rogers and Lean 5 up and 3 to play. Their opponents were Messrs. Stewart (Nasik) and Luck.

The Ladies' Foursome (finals) was won by Mrs. Slater and Miss Fredoux 2 up, playing against Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Luck.

There was a Handicap by Medal play for those not in the finals for which there were 18 entries. No very good scores were returned. The following were the players:—

Jacob	48	45 = 93—	2 =	91
Anderson (Nasik)	53	53	105—10	95
Scott	50	53	103 —7	96
Greig	50	47	97 scr.	97
Haslope	50	50	100 —3	97
Kellie	49	54	103 —5	98
Nicholson	52	51	103 —3	100
Kerrich	51	55	106 —6	100
Stiven	52	49	101 scr.	101
Vincent	56	59	115 —14	101
White	56	54	110 —6	104
Muir	58	48	106 scr.	106
Humphrey	63	57	120— 7	113
Sewell	63	53	116, —1	115

Four players did not return their scores.

In the afternoon there was a good match, the final of the Scratch foursome. Messrs. Anderson and Jacob were two up at the 16th green but lost the 17th through driving into the pond; they also lost the 18th. This made them even. Their opponents Messrs. Kellie and Haslopo did a 5 on the 19th green and there won the match.

Another exciting event of the day was the allied pairs played off this afternoon in which 12 pairs entered. The scores are given below:—

Miss Mitchell and Mr White	64—14	=	50
Miss Fredoux and Rev Scott	55 —4		51
Miss Adam and Mr A E Stewart	61—10		51
Mrs. Stiven and Mr Humphrey	67—14		53
Mrs Black and Major Kerrich	65—10		55
Mrs and Mr Muir	64 —8		56
Mrs Anderson and Mr R B Stewart	57 scr		57
Mrs Slater and Mr Stiven	60 —3		57
Miss Henderson and Mr Millett	65 —6		59
Mrs Osmaston and Mr Griffiths	70 —9		61
Mrs Luck and Col. Anderson	74—12		62
Mrs Manwaring and Mr Osmaston	75 —9		66

NASIK, SEPT. 20.

This morning's Golf Handicap was for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup and it was won by a Bombay player. The ground was in exceptionally good condition and the play was distinctly better than it had been on other days. Many of the scores put in were really good. There were 25 entries and the scores were as follows:—

Kerrich	—7	49	46	95 = 83
Scott	—8	52	45	97 89
Rogers	—4	47	48	95 91
Stiven	scr	48	44	92 92
Stewart (Deolali)	scr	45	47	92 92
Kellie	—5	52	45	97 92
Sewell	—1	46	48	94 93
Millett	—10	57	46	103 93
Muir	scr	50	46	96 93
Stewart (Nasik)	—7	54	49	103 96
Jacob	scr	49	49	98 98
Gibson	—4	52	52	104 100
Griffiths	—7	54	53	107 100
Humphrey	—8	57	51	108 100
Greig	—1	53	46	103 101
Nicholson	—3	55	50	105 102
White	—6	55	53	108 102

Eight men did not put in their scores.

The Ladies Putting competition also took place this morning and a visitor carried off the prize.

Miss Henderson	20
Mrs. Osmaston	21
,, Slater	22
,, Stewart	23
,, Luck	24
Miss Fredoux	25
Mrs. Muir	25
,, Black	26
Miss Adam	26
,, Mitchell	29
Mrs. Stiven	30
,, Scott	33
,, Anderson retired.	

At the Annual Meeting, Mr. Stiven in the chair, the following officials were elected:

Mr. Stiven to be Captain of the Club.

Committee for the ensuing year.—Nasik Members, Messrs Stewart, Osmaston and Luck. Bombay.—Messrs Nicholson and Meikle, Poona.—Mr. T. B. Fry. Deolali,—Colonel Kellie. The Mofussil.—Mr. Sewell, Secretary, Mr. Manwaring.

It was agreed that the Entrance fee to the Club should be Rs. 15.

Also, that the charge of Re. 1 per mensem for the greens should be revived.

Also, that non-members using the links should pay Re 1 a day up to Rs. 5 for the month.

Also, that the present rules of the Club should be printed.

Also, that ladies without male representatives in India should be allowed to use the links on payment of Rs. 5 per annum.

Also, that the Gold medal should be given in future for the three best rounds of 18 holes (not 9 as formerly) in the Cup competitions, subject to a limit to be fixed by the Committee.

Also, that the Silver medal should be given for the best single 18 hole score during the Tournament.

Also, that Foursomes should be arranged irrespective of locality.

Arrangements were also made to further the proposal to erect a combined Golf House and Gymkhana.

In the evening Mrs. R. B. Stewart was "at home" and gave away the prizes to the successful competitors. No gold medal was given, for although Mr. A. E. Stewart's four lowest rounds ran the limit very close they were a little below the fixed number. Colonel Carter won the Silver medal with a 42. Mrs. Anderson won the Ladies' Silver medal. Votes of thanks to the kind hostess and to the Honorary Secretary brought this successful meep to a close.

THE PROPHETESS AND THE BHARWAD.

The "Kathiawar Times" says:—We come to know from various sources of the following interesting incident which is reported to have occurred here only two days back:—While a "bharvad" of some adjoining village was coming to Rajkot from his place, he happened to see an old woman on his way sitting in a vidi belonging to the Rajkot State. This woman accosting the Bharvad said, "go and inform the authorities at Rajkot that if you wish to get rid of the dire disease of plague, you should perform a sacrifice (havan) in a principal part of the town, and should throw 16 cocoanuts and pour a maund and a quarter of ghee as oblations into the fire." But when the bharvad appeared to put no faith in her statement, she told him that in order that he might have faith in her words, she would predict that he (the bharvad) would meet with a carriage in his way, wherein he would be asked to take his seat. She also declared that if he would not inform the authorities as desired by her he would never return to his native village (*i.e.* he would lose his life).

After this the Bharvad, though confounded and confused, proceeded onward and when he had hardly gone a few yards further he met a gavala who desired him to step into his carriage against his will. The man, all the more confounded as the words of the old woman seemed to be partially realised, searched for her but in vain. He then was driven in the carriage to the town, where he informed the proper authorities of what had happened.

We cannot say whether the State Manager put any faith or not in the words of the bharvad, but we know this much that a "havana" (sacrifice) has been duly performed this afternoon near the Durbarghadh and a "dharavadi" of milk has been made round the whole town, the people issuing in the form of a procession with brahmins repeating Vedic hymns and the musical instruments playing.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

WEST YORKS' vs. YORK AND LANC. REGIMENT.

The tie between these teams which ended in a draw on Friday evening was replayed on Saturday afternoon. The ground was in much better condition than on the previous evening though it was still heavy and slippery. The West Yorks had much the best of the game but both sides in the earlier period played with determination. In the first fifteen minutes the West Yorks scored two goals, while their opponents had secured one. Towards half time the York and Lancasters pressed and after a fine dribble looked certain to score but were checked by a foul. A penalty kick in front of goal was awarded them and though Armfield made a good attempt to save the point was registered. The teams therefore crossed over with a score of two goals each. Restarting the West Yorks repeatedly attacked but the defence was admirable, several fine shots being well saved. A penalty kick in a dangerous position was cleverly got away but a corner succeeded and the kick in placing the ball well, the West Yorks banged it through. This proved to be the only point registered in the second half and the West Yorks ran out winners after a game in which both teams were fairly spent. Result:—

West Yorks.....3 goals
York and Lancasters.....2 goals

The teams were:—

West Yorks.—Private Armfield, goal; Privates Wainwright and Austin, backs; Private Walsh, Private Dewhurst, and Lance-Corporal Randall, half-backs; Private Lane, Corporal Wiseman, Lieutenant Harris, Private Newton and Private Parkes, forwards.

York and Lancasters.—Private Pick, goal; Dr. Walker and Private Rowlands, backs; Privates Calcough, Chambers and Wood, half-backs; Private Dickinson, Lance-Corporal Hard, Corporal Anderson, Private Butcher, and Corporal Topham, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. Angus Brown.

SECOND ROUND.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS vs. WARWICKSHIRES.

This, the first tie in the second round of the competition, was played immediately after the close of the match won by the West Yorks. The game was hard and interesting, but while the Warwickshires did most of the pressing they were unable to turn advantages to account, while the Highlanders were smart in front of goal and had all the luck. The game was remarkable for the number of fouls and also for the number of men laid out, the Warwickshires suffering most seriously in this respect. The Midlanders started with the bandstand goal at their back and straightway attacked. The Highlanders repelled the invasion and a fine dribble on the left brought them in front of goal. In the struggle to clear, a Warwickshire man was hurt two or three minutes after the start but was able to resume. The Warwickshires renewed the pressure and in spite of a stubborn defence maintained the attack rigorously for some time. Eventually relieving the Highlanders rushed it down and the ball being sent in from the left narrowly missed. Subsequently after another invasion by the Warwickshires the Highlanders repeated their former tactics and had a splendid chance but the ball struck the upright and several shots in succession thereafter were well kept out. In this struggle Birch the Midlanders' goal-keeper, twisted his knee and was considerably handicapped during the remainder of the game in which he was able to play. His side having cleared their lines rushed to the other end but were unable to pierce the defence and the Highlanders returned once more. The Scottish invasion was not repulsed without another of the opposite side being temporarily disabled, but the Warwickshires quickly rushed to the other end where a save was effected just in time. At half time neither side had scored.

Resuming, the Warwickshires once more attacked and obtained a penalty kick for a foul but without result. The Highlanders cleared their lines, another man being wounded in the process but the Midlanders came again. They looked like scoring but Maywood in goal saved in the nick of time. The Scotsmen then rushed away and sent in a shot which Birch, who was suffering great pain, almost saved, but he lost the ball and the first goal was registered. Directly afterwards Birch kept out another, hurting his injured knee against the goal post in the effort and immediately thereafter his leg gave way and he collapsed in stepping back to receive the ball again. He was obliged to retire, the Warwickshires playing ten men for the rest of the game. With the score by the Highlanders the game became exciting. The Midlanders far from being discouraged attacked hotly but were sent back and the Highlanders came down with a brilliant dribble. It ended in a splendid shot which the new man in goal tipped away finely. The Scotsmen tried again but the danger was again averted and the Midland men took play to the other end again. The Highlanders were penalised for a deliberate foul and the free kick sent the ball out. From the kick in the Scotsmen dribbled down but the final shot was erratic. Fouls at this stage became frequent. Just before time the Highlanders set off once more and scored the second goal. Another bombardment of the Midland goal was set up immediately but the defence this time was effective. Towards the finish the Scotsmen seemed to be the fresher and the game ended:—

A. and S. Highlanders.....2 goals.
Warwickshires.....nil.

The teams were:—

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Maywood, goal; Wallace and Silcock, backs; Wilson, McGowan and Anchinvole, half-backs; Pollock, McKenzie, Houston, Hogg and Montgomery, forwards.

Warwickshire Regiment.—Pt. Birch, goal; Pt. Kimberley and Wakeman, backs; Pt. Holsham, Corpl. Plant and Pt. Lacey, half-backs; Pt. Smith Pt. Haden, Green, Pt. Turrell, and Pt. Smith, forwards.

Referee: Mr. J. Chatt.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PETITION FROM COLABA CAUSEWAY RESIDENTS.

The following petition signed by nearly a hundred residents on Colaba Causeway and the east thereof has been forwarded to the City Improvement Trust:—We, the undersigned, beg to approach you in the matter of your leasing out for building purposes the open land on the west of the Colaba Causeway. There is a very large number of people living on the Colaba Causeway and in the streets running across from it and parallel to it on the east. These have hitherto enjoyed the benefit of the unobstructed sea-breeze from the west. It has been repeatedly recognized by the Trust, both in principle and practice, in laying out most of their improvement schemes, that the west is the most desirable direction for letting in the breeze. We now contemplate with some degree of apprehension the numerous buildings rising up on the west of the Causeway, and consider that to completely build over the land abutting on the west side of the Causeway, even though some space be left between the buildings, will be greatly detrimental to the health of the locality. We beg, therefore, to request respectfully that, notwithstanding the necessity there may be of raising revenue, the comparatively small plot of land, (bounded on the north by the new road just built, on the south by the Wesleyan Church, on the east by the Colaba Causway, and on west by the Elphinstone College Students Quarters), which is almost midway between the east and west shores and will be certainly the centre of a thickly populated district shortly, be reserved open as a breathing space and recreation ground for the young people, as we consider it will be for the permanent benefit of the district.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Lovers of music owe their best thanks to the Bombay Catholic Association for the excellent treat provided in the concert given at the Town Hall on Saturday night in honour of His Grace Dr. Dalhoff and His Grace Dr. Pereira, the two Catholic Bishops in Bombay. The weather was very unpropitious towards evening, but it did not deter a large number from attending and the hall was as full as it could conveniently be. It was very brightly and tastefully decorated. The guests of the evening arrived at about 9 o'clock and received a hearty welcome from the audience. The programme cards were especially lithographed and a very attractive design surrounded the photographs of the two Bishops. The first item in each part of the programme which comprised 14 numbers was an orchestral performance by a band of over 15 violins and all the other instruments to suit. Both opening pieces were happily selected and under the able baton of Mr. P. A. da Cunha went off very successfully. Mrs. E. Dillon's song "When the Heart is Young" was loudly applauded and the singer was recalled and obliged with another song, also excellently sung. Mr. Scrinzi's piano solo for the left hand only was a master piece of piano playing and was also encored. Miss Eva de Souza sung "Because I love You" effectively and well. The next item was a violin solo by Miss H. Hewett, a lady well known in Bombay musical circles, who did full justice to her music. Mr. Julius da Costa also contributed a song "Beauty's Eyes" (Forte) which he gave with excellent effect. Then came a string combination of mandolines (Miss R. Coutinho and Mr. C. Coutinho), guitar (Mrs. J. V. Coutinho), banjo (Dr. Miss M. Coutinho) and violins (Messrs. A.V. and C. Menezes). This was decidedly a novelty and a welcome one, and was very much appreciated, being rendered without a fault. In the second part the orchestra played a selection from "Pinafore", which was deservedly applauded, after which Miss A. Pereira gave an adequate rendering of Arditi's "Il Bacio". Time unfortunately would not permit of the call for an encore being honoured. Mrs. C. de Lima's piano solo "Hommage a Meyerbeer" by Kuhe was admired and was a performance of great merit. Mr. Molini gave us an old favorite "Ah Sure 'twas He" from Verdi and his expressive voice was heard to the best advantage. The next number was a Zither Duet by Mr. Carl Yeck and Mr. Wm. Cooper which fairly took the house by storm. It was one of the most attractive items in the programme. Then followed another novelty, a string quartette by the orchestra, all the violins being played pizzicato only, in finished style. Mr. Seymour Dove ended the programme with a splendid organ solo and after receiving the acknowledgments of the audience, played "God save the King" on the organ, and the audience dispersed after a most enjoyable evening.

THE HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw your readers attention to the Humanitarian League, an association of thinkers and workers, irrespective of class or creed, who have united for the sole purpose of humanising, as far as is possible, the conditions of modern life? The main principle of the League is that "it is iniquitous to inflict avoidable suffering on any sentient being", and it endeavours to assert and apply this principle by placing on record a systematic protest against the numerous barbarisms of civilisation—the cruelties inflicted by men on men, and the not less atrocious ill-treatment of the lower animals. It is our desire to show that Humanitarianism is not merely a kindly sentiment, a product of the heart rather than of the head, but an integral portion of any intelligible system of Ethics or Social Science.

Among the chief subjects that have been treated in the League's publications, or discussed at its meetings, the following may be mentioned:—The Reform of the Criminal Law and Prison System; Capital Corporal Punishment; War and Arbitration; the Sweating System; the Poor Laws; Dangerous Trades; Women's Wages; Public Control of Hospitals; the Game Laws; Compulsory Vaccination; Cruel Sports; Vivisection; the Slaughter of Animals for Food; the Protection of Birds; the Treatment of Horses, Dogs, Cats, and other domestic animals. In addition to its journal, "The Humanitarian," the League publishes a series of pamphlets, designed to deal in a brief and businesslike way with such humanitarian questions, human and animal alike, as may from time to time be specially urgent or opportune.

The Humanitarian League may claim credit for recent improvements in the Criminal Law and Prison System, the defeat of more than one Flogging Bill, the abolition of the Royal Buckhounds, and other practical successes achieved during its ten years of activity; and still more, perhaps, for the increasingly favourable attitude of society and the press towards humanitarian questions in general. It is possible that some of your readers, who hitherto may not have heard of the League, will desire to become associated with it, and I shall be glad to send fuller information about its work and publications, terms of membership, etc., to anyone who communicates with me.—&c., Yours,

HENRY S. SALT, Hon. Secretary.
53, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

A FEUD RESULTING IN DEATH.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in July last, convicted Hari Aja of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide by causing the death of one Dona Varsang. The parties were Kolles of Dholka, and the short facts of the case for the prosecution were these. There was a feud of some months' standing between the accused and the deceased, because the latter was keeping as his mistress the woman Lakhu who had previously been betrothed to a cousin of the accused. On the night of the 19th May last, the accused was standing outside his house with one Jaksi, and others watching some children playing tom-toms. The deceased came up unarmed and began abusing accused. The latter returned the bad language, and the two men struggled and wrestled together. Neither had then any weapon in his hands, but suddenly accused drew a knife from his waist band, and with it stabbed the deceased, who fell down. Accused ran off, but was intercepted by one Kumbha, who, from his adjacent hut, had seen the struggle, and who now struck accused two or three blows with a stick. The stick, however, fell from Kumbha's hands, and the accused got away. He went straight to the police station, where he complained to a constable that he had been beaten by the deceased. The latter, meanwhile, had been removed home by his wife Kali and his mistress Lakhu. Immediately on his removal he had died, and Lakhu went to the police station to complain. She found accused already there, and the constable, having heard both parties, went to the scene of the crime after arresting the accused. In the presence of a panch, the accused showed where he had thrown the knife. In the Session Judge's opinion, there was no doubt that the deceased met his death by violence. The hospital assistant deposed that death was due to hemorrhage from the pulmonary artery, the result of a penetrating incised wound near the left nipple. There were two other incised wounds, one on the neck and the other on the shoulder, but neither of them was serious. There was equally no doubt, Mr. Batchelor said, that it was the accused who killed the deceased. The motive, consisting of the feud concerning Lakhu, was fully proved and was not questioned. It seemed to the Sessions Judge probable that accused was beaten in his struggle with the deceased, but the evidence satisfied him that it was the accused who stabbed the deceased. Complaint was made at once against the accused, and he was arrested immediately. There was no time, as there was no motive, for concoction or fabrication. Before the magistrate, the accused said he had a knife in his hands during the struggle, and that he could not tell whether the knife accidently struck the deceased or not. It was remarked that it was the deceased, not the accused, who provoked the quarrel; that deceased certainly began by abusing the accused, and in all probability inflicted on accused the three contused wounds which the hospital assistant found on his person; and that accused was a lad of about seventeen years of age, whose power of self-control would probably not withstand much provocation. Accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, dismissed the appeal summarily.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, Captain G. W. Cockman, arrived in harbour early Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 5th September. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Linahan, Actg Gunr	Bradley, Mr T
Pile, Actg Gunr	Davis, Mrs
Ormundroyd, Miss	Macdonald, Capt C R G
Ellinger, Mr and Mrs	Cloete, 2nd Lieut H D
Blacke, Mrs	Morris, 2nd Lieut C E
Margan, Miss	Roberts, 2nd Lieut C H S
May, Mr J	Bertie, Mr
Scott, Mr J	Fleming, Mr F
Ireland, Dr	Robb, Mr D
Ricketts, Mrs and infant	Lowe, Mr A
Hawks, Miss	Duncan, Mr J
Jones, Mr and Mrs	Rowell, Mr and Mrs
Woods, Mrs and infant and 5 children	Stephenson, Mr H H
Gloster, Mrs and infant	Gough, Mrs and Infant
Maclaren, Mr L B	Ellinger's, Mrs 2 children
Birch, Miss	Windenhall, Mr
	Christie, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rafique, Mr M	Yeneya Mr S M
Doderet, Mr and Mrs	Hyder, Mr M W
Constable, Col	Le Mesurier, Mr H P
Reid, Major L H	Twiss, Lieut H

THE LOSS OF THE NITHSDALE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

THE following for her part'culars of the loss of Niths'sle are supp le'l by the "Times" of Ceylon. As we know the "Nithsdale" ran on the coral bank on the early morning of the 8th, and after day-break, the Chief Officer and certain members of the crew started for Colombo to procure assistance. Captain George Hadden had got the boats launched and was preparing to put ashore the officers and crew with provisions on Gafor Island, whilst he remained on board with a few sailors. On Wednesday the 10th instant the boatswain and nine others of the crew were installed on the island. The weather was getting nasty at the time and they had a rough passage from ship to shore. Gafor Island is an inhabited island and the natives rendered all assistance to the strangers; and the, seamen made themselves comfortable asuore. As night fell the wind rose. It blew in squal's from West South West to the North West, accompanied by rain and those on shore before retiring for the night saw the Nitsdale for the last time at about 10 p. m. From the Island the ships red lights were seen in the usual position, and those on shore believed that she was safe—hard and fast on the reef. Early in the morning those of the crew who were asleep were startled by the exclamations of others of their number who had got up early and were now crying out excitedly that the Nithsdale had disappeared. It was only too true; the steamer had

COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED

and nothing marked the spot where she had been the previous night. The "Nithsdale" had slipped off the reef into deep water and not a vestige of her could be seen by the anxious seamen. The Captain, Officers and crew were the first concern, but although trained eyes keener than ever with dreadfull apprehension scanned the face of the waters, no sign of a boat or of anything was to be seen. There was the possibility that the skipper and his men hadgone ashore when the vessel slipped off the reef, and her fate was inveitable. Full with hope the the men roamed about the island passing the shore under a critical examination in all directions. Nothing, however, was found, not even a floating spar, and the worst fears reasserted themselves. The ship had vanished in the dark night, and they were left alone on the Island. They had provisions and their position was not desperate. The following day the survivors saw a small steamer approaching from the south. This proved to be the s.s. "Amra" with the Sultan on board and which took them aboard at 4 p.m.

The reef on which the Nithsdale grounded was off the north end of Gafor Island and Cardiva Island, being a little higher north. The intention of Captain Evans was to proceed to that latter island and see if any of those who were on board the vessel during the night had by any possibility landed there, but the weather was getting thick and equally, and also as the Sultan was desirous of continuing his interrupted journey on to Colombo, this was abandoned. However, just before leaving Gafor Island the Sultan again issued instructions to search the Islands round about, and the natives were preparing for and organised search when the Amra left.

The only hope now is that the Captain and the others on board got away in the boats, which had been made ready, when the weather was getting stormy. According to all accounts the weather was very nasty, and if the boats weathered the storm, they must have been carried past Cardiva Island out to see towards Ceylon. The boats would have just been able to make Cardiva Island falling which the Padi-pholo atoll, north of Cardiva Island, and across the channel, could have been reached with some with effort; otherwise the boat would have been carried out to sea.

THE MISSING MEMBERS.

of the Nithsdale are:—Captain George Hadden, of Aberdeen, 2nd officer Lee (Portsmouth,) 3rd Officer Geo. McIlwraith, Glasgow, Chief Engineer J. Blair, South Shields, 2nd Engineer Wiuship, Newcastle, 3rd Engineer Miller, North Shields, carpenter Laffey, South Shields, donkey-man Grant, Cardiff, steward Macrae, Halifax, Nova Scotia, firemen Dempsey Gateshead, England, and Golding, address unknown, mess-room boy Angles, Liverpool, and an ordinary seaman and boy whose names are also unknown.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

H.M.S. Fox Captain E. S. Pelham, from Trincomalie, under instructions to proceed to Gafor Island to render assistance to the stranded steamer Nithsdale arrived at Colombo early on the 15th. The vessel received instructions from Colombo on Saturday night, and left on Sunday morning as soon as she could get up steam. Now that information has been received of the loss of the vessel, the Fox will make and extended cruise round the Maldives to search for the survivors, and also ascertain what has become of the missing steamer. She left harbour for the Maldives at 4.30 p.m. on the 15th.

THE NITHSDALE

was a steel screw steamer of 3478 tons gross, and 2,234 tons net register and was completed in December, 1890, by the Tyne Iron and the Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Newcastle, for the Mackill Steamship Company Limited, R. Mackill & Co., Managers of Glasgow. She was 335 feet in length; 45 feet wide and 27·7 feet deep.

At the inquiry by the Receiver of Wrecks on the 18th instant,—Charles Shildrake stated:—I am boatswain of the Nithsdale. I was wakened at the time of the accident I met the Chief officer and he gave me orders (saying there was no danger; let the men keep cool) to get the life-boats out I did so with the 2nd Officer and most of the crew. After that, the Chief Officer and carpenter were continually sounding the ship. The Chief Officer was called away by the Captain, and he told me to continue the sounding with the carpenter. Presently he returned and told me to put the gig and the jolly-boat over the side. I lowered them to the rails ready for use at a moment's notice. Everybody was orderly and quiet. We waited till daylight. When day had fully broke the Chief Oicer ordered me to fit out the starboard life-boat for him to proceed to Colombo. I did so storing it with everything needed. The Chief Officer called for volunteers to go with him in the life-boat to Colombo. He got a crew without difficulty. I stayed on board. Shortly after, the Chief Officer, Engineer and the Captain called me aft and told me I would have to take my orders from the 2nd Officer as the Chief Oicer had gone in the life-boat. I said very well, sir. The 2nd officer, ordered me to rig out the derrick and send it aloft. I did so. He then told me to take the stitches off and rig a stage. I did so. He then told me to start pushing the sugar, (the cargo) over the ship's side. I did so, jettisoning it. I continued at the work up to dinner time. As I sung out dinner the man in the hole, who was slinging the sugar, died out.

"THERE I WATER HERE BOATSWAIN."

I called the 2n Officer's attention to it. After dinner I continued jettisoning the sugar till midnight. At night considered the water was about six inches higher than at dinner time. The sugar was fast being dished. The tide was rising in the hold. The Carpenter kept the first watch that night sounding the ship every two or three minutes. The ship was to all right except No. 2 hold and the damage in No. 1 hold. There she was making one inch per hr. The night was squally with gusts of wind at times. At 4 a.m. morning I continued and jettisoned the sugar in No. 1 hold till after breakfast. The 2nd Oicer then told me to rig No. 2 boom and send it aft. I did so. I also took off the hatches and rigged a stage over which I discharged the sugar. The next night was still squally. Next morning the 2nd Officer ordered me to rig the derrick over the bunker. I did so. When I got it rigged, the 2nd Officer told me to go on jettisoning the sugar out of No. 2 hold and he would find a gang for the bunker. I did so and the 2nd Officer worked at the bunker, and the 3rd Officer and fireman worked No hold. The Captain told me to get the life-boat and

RUN A HEDGE ANCHOR

away on the other side at the port bow with a big wire. As I did that I got the big hedge anchor run out in the same position. I made the wires fast. The anchors were on the bottom at her forepart. It was in the Tuesday, i.e., on the day after the stand.

On the Wednesday (10th Sept.) morning I jettisoned the sugar till breakfast. The Captain ordered the cranter to leave up both anchors. The Chief Engineer informed the Captain that all was ready. The Oc, then ordered the 3rd Officer to man a boat on a ship's port side, and me to man the gig on the starboard sie. Leaving a portion of the crew on bad the ship, so that if the ship should go down she should we pick them up in our boats. The fe-boat as hung all ready for their use in case it was needed. The Captain was on the bridge at the post. The 2nd Officer on the forecastle with the Carpenter. They let go both head wires, the last, the sang out stand by. Two seconds afte he sang fail speed astern. The Engines went according. The ship was immovable. The Captain sang out, A few moments after he tried the engines ahad. I cannot say at what speed. He the sang stop her. After a few minutes he sang out slow speed astern. The engines worked accord... ...ngly for a time, then

THE ORDER WAS SANG STOP.

He then called us aft and told the ship with the boats. We hoisted in boats and the lighter of the water. We came on board as the 2nd Officer told me to continue jettisoning the sugar. I so and until dinner time. Then the Captain told the 3rd Officer forward in our usual hour all told us that if any of us cared to go ashore to stop that night we could do so. The 3rd Officer said we had best come aft and see the Capt. We did so and after a talk with the Captain we should go ashore that evening, sleep and return the next morning at daylight to do what we could towards saving the ship. We went ashore in a native boat about o'clock. It was still broad daylight. The Captain still had a boat, gig and jolly boat with him on the ship. We had our provisions and clothes on shore from the day we struck.

We landed on Gafaru Island, 3 1-2 miles from the ship. A few minutes later the Sultan's Minister also landed. I stood talking to him about the state of the ship. He had come to see what assistance he could give us. Just then. I looked round and saw the ship had slid off the reef. I said, "Good heavens, she is afloat, let us go off back to the ship again." She was down by the head and up by the stern. The Minister said it would be impossible to go to the ship till next morning as it was getting dark and squally. A squal broke a few minutes later. I and two firemen and seamen stood on the sands watching the ship's movements. We saw the Captain heldjher on to the reef again. She lay still for a considerable time and then seemed to b sliding slowly up to Northward and Westward. It then became dark. We had some biscuit and water. I prepared to set the watches. I kept the first watch myself. I

SAW THE SHIP FOR THE LAST TIME,

between 10 and 11 p.m. About 2 a.m. as near as I can say, I was on the beach again, I could not see the ship. At 5 a.m., we were to leave for the ship with the Minister of the Sultan. I roused up the men and got ready to go off to the ship. The Minister's son came and said his father would come as soon as he had said his prayers. I went down to the beach. I could not see the ship anywhere. Just at the time a heavy squall set in and blew for two hours. It then cleared up. We still could not see the ship. I asked the Sultan's Minister to take me and the men off in the boat, as they were willing to go to see if we could see anything of the ship. He agreed to do so. We manned the boat and took four reefs in her sail. We all got in and sailed away with a cooly at the masthead keeping a look-out. We sailed to where the ship went on shore, but saw nothing of her. We made a circle of ten miles with a man aloft most of the time. When I found I could not find the ship I asked him to put me on the Cardiva Island. He said it was impossible to do that.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH BY DR. JAMESON.

WRITING on Aug. 29, the Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" says:—

Yesterday's debate on the General Indemnity Bill was saved from a uniform level of mediocrity by a valuable and [illegible] contribution from Dr. Jameson, who in a striking speech, as moderate as it was dignified, completely held the attention of the House for a long time and a late hour in the afternoon. Shortly before Mr. Sauer had flung across the House the taunt that certain members of the Progressive Party also were connected with rebellion.

Dr. Jameson, on rising, said that he accepted the imputation as applicable only to himself. During the whole of last session he maintained an absolute silence in spite of the repeated taunts and insults to which he was subjected on the part of the Bond members, because he felt that any remark of his might be liable to be misconstrued and would serve to embitter feeling in the House. Once since Mr. Sauer had taken the opportunity to rake up the old reproach, "All due to the abominable raid, it is best to speak the word outright. That was a bad blunder, but penance has been done, and it is thought by ordinary fair-minded men that it might now be forgotten."

It had been said, Dr. Jame on continued, that there was no reason why the Premier should not fulfil his promise of last session with regard to the appointment of a commission to inquire into martial law. There were, however, two reasons. In the first place, the promise had been carried out by the appointment of a board which had been sitting for many months in Cape Town, and had redressed a considerable number of cases brought before it. That Board still existed and was sitting at that very moment. The second reason was that since that promise was given there had been more that 18 months of rebellion. His party objected to the Colonial Commission because it was possible that it would have a detrimental effect on the country. The present debates proved a justification for those who urged that there should be no Parliament. The speeches delivered on the Dutch side of the House had been simply a parade of material law, grievances with all their harrowing details, culminating in Mr. Sauer's bitter speech. Nothing could be more calculated to excite and intensify race feeling in the country than Mr. Sauer's remarks about his own countrymen, the Loyal Dutch, and his statement that he saw no harm in secret rebellion. In the meantime, the Bill before the House had been lost sight of because of the Attorney-General's action in trailing across the Bill the promise of a Colonial Commission. He urged that the Colonial Commission should be dropped and that Parliament by a unanimous vote should ask the home Government to extend the powers of the Royal Commission to deal with the lines that had been paid, and expired sentences when they were inflicted by Courts-martial and properly-constituted military Courts.

Finally, Dr. Jameson touched on the attitude of his party towards the Ministry. He considered that it was a perfectly justifiable attitude which had been taken in view of the extraordinary alliance, the the unholy compact, between the Ministry and the Bond.

Though it is hard to select any passage as more telling than the rest in a speech in which not a word seemed to be wasted, Dr. Jameson's reference to the Ministry perhaps invites special attention. Parliament has sat for seven days. On the opening day the Ministerial programme, as set forth in the Governor's speech testified to the capitulation of the Ministry to the Bond. If further proof was necessary it came when Sir Gordon Sprigg and his colleagues on a division took their seats among the Bond on the left side of the House. Again, when the General indemnity Bill was introduced, the promise that a Colonial Commission should be appointed was made, apparently gratuitously, and certainly unnecessarily. The reason, however, was soon apparent when one of the leading spokesmen of the Bond stated that, but for the promised commission he would not have voted in favour of the Bill. How long, one may ask, is this to go on? It would be interesting to know whether, when he was in England, Sir G. Sprigg gave the home Government clearly to understand that if his Ministry remained in office it could only be as the puppets of the Bond, who at any moment could reject Sir G. Sprigg and his fellow maconeties and nominate in their place Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer and Mr. Te Water.

THE MAYMYO RIOT CASE.

A MAGNIFICENT FUNERAL.

AT Mandalay the Judicial Commissioner delivered judgment on the 15th instant in appeal and also in revision in the case of those who had non-appealable sentences in the Maymyo riot case. The learned Judge thought that some of the accused had been inadequately dealt with and ought to have been committed to the Sessions on a charge of attempting to commit murder. He thought, however, it would not be in the interests of justice to order another trial. He pointed out that certain evidence had been wrongly rejected by the Lower Court, and as a result held two of the accused, Ngwayaung and Nyangon, were entitled to acquittal. Of the twenty-five accused who received only the non-appealable sentences of whipping which had been already carried out, fifteen were acquitted, the Judge remarking that it was to be regretted that they had been convicted on insufficient evidence, and that faceless whipping for which there was no remedy. The convictions and sentences in the other cases were upheld.

A Hsipaw Correspondent writes that the funeral of the late Honb'le Hkan Saing C.I.E., Sawbwa of Hsipaw, who died in Mandalay in May, took place on the 15th instant. The remains after embalming were taken from Mandalay to Hsipaw in a special train and there lay in state in a rare gold ...n studded with rubies in front of the palace. ... the other Shan Chiefs and thousands A week ago ... and Mandalay arrived, and from the Shan Sc... ...tenant-Governor. As later on came the Lieutenant-Governor. At about 4 p.m. on the 15th the official party, in which was the Superintendent of the Northern Shan ... the Adviser to Hsipaw, and other officers, ... arrived and were conveyed to the Mandalay on the south side of the vault. At the same time the funeral procession started by a covered way 1,500 yards long to the vault. The first men carried banners and gold and silver vessels. Then came the bearers of the hammock covered with silver, then the Royal family. The path was covered with a long cloth and was fenced with bamboo trellis work. The latter was decorated with gifts for the bhongyis and poor. On arrival at the place of cremation the coffin was removed from the hammock and carried to the cremation bier. The funeral service was then read. Then the coffin was removed to the vault on which was a pagoda covered from top to bottom with pure gold-leaf at a cost of Rs. 11,000. The Lieut. Governor and party then went to the vault and remained there till the vault was closed. They afterwards went to the palace where the group was photographed. The party then dispersed. The whole cost Rs. 1,40,000. The Local Government contributed Rs 10,000 and subscriptions from the other Sawbwa's friends amounted to Rs 20,000. The present Sawbwa gave Rs 50,000.

FLORILINE IS FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a glorious lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes and a delightful odour arising from decayed teeth or all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

NEW METHODS SUGGESTED.

AT a meeting of the British Cotton-Growing Association, held in Manchester on Aug. 29, Mr. S. M. Johnson, of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, read an interesting paper on cotton cultivation in India. He said:—The great problem to be solved was how to improve the cultivation of cotton, both as regarded quality and quantity. The cotton manufacturers of India realised that at present the cotton was not intelligently or fairly treated. It was looked upon as a product which would grow anyhow, and there was also the belief that it could be spun and weaved anyhow, so long as it was called cotton. The methods of cultivation now in use were precisely the same as had been employed for centuries—nay, for thousands of years. It was therefore not extraordinary that the resulting products were coarse and degraded. What would our English fruits and vegetables have become if there had never been any selection or care? It would be clear that cultivation made all the difference when it was remembered that American cotton was supposed to have come from India—indeed all the cotton in the world came originally from the East, and had attained its present perfection entirely from cultivation. Even in America the cotton that had been neglected had been known gradually to deteriorate and revert to the characteristics of the parent stock. In several parts of India, particularly in the Bombay presidency there had been repeated efforts to improve the indigenous cotton. These attempts had mostly ended in failure, and he believed that these failures were due to erroneous notions as to the methods by which improvement was to be effected. Foreign varieties of seed both American and Egyptian, were imported and experimented with, but there was no attempt at selection or classification or artificial fertilisation nor continued attempt to study climate or soil. What was wanted was that the indigenous cotton, whatever the locality be improved by the ordinary processes of scientific culture. Foreign and better varieties might be imported later, but at first all efforts should be concentrated on improving the local product; the seed must be selected, immature or poor seed must be rejected and this process of selecting seed must be systematic, and carried out year by year, until the cultivator had realised that therein lay his only hope of vigorous plants and bountiful crops. Having once improved the local variety by careful cultivation, experiments could then be made with selected foreign varieties so as to develop a hybrid type possessing the best characteristics of both parents. In improving the quality of the cotton by selection of seed and careful culture the outturn per acre would also be stimulated. The average outturn in India was now not at about 50lbs. of clean cotton per acre, but the average outturn in America was about 1001bs. Experiments at Cawnpore had proved that even this last figure could be exceeded, and that where irrigation was possible two crops could be taken off the ground each season, instead of only one crop as at present. A new office, that of Director-General of Agriculture, had been recently created in India, and this official was firmly of opinion that extensive improvements in indigenous varieties of cotton was easily possible. The experience of these offices in India was not, however, encouraging. What was required was a State agency, distributed wherever cotton was grown, whose sole duty it would be to educate the people into scientific culture of one of India's staple products; to direct and encourage on the spot the selection of seed, to advise regarding qualities of soil, ploughing sowing, manuring, and the many other details of scientific culture; to watch the movements and handling of cotton after it had been gathered, and where manifestly fraudulent practices prevailed, such as the damping of cotton, to mercilessly expose them. But a State agency would involve outlay, and the sanction of the India Office would be required for it. It would take years to move the Government in India to ask for that sanction, and many more years before the India Office approved of it, if it ever did approve. Those in England who were interested could, however, bring direct influence to bear and bring reform about immediately. The expense would be large, but it would repay itself immediately. They all knew of the vast strides in commerce and industry that had been made by our Continental neighbours. In India English goods had been supplanted by foreign productions, and the term "made abroad" did not necessarily signify an inferior article. Wise and beneficent as British rule in India was, agriculture had been somewhat neglected and perhaps no greater or more direct benefit could be conferred on the people of the soil than to show and to teach them how to increase and improve the natural products upon which so many millions depended for their sustenance. Mr. Johnson went on to suggest means whereby the area of cotton cultivation in India could be extended. He had no doubt that there was plenty of land that could be brought under cotton cultivation that was now either waste or devoted to less paying crops, but there was no precise information on the subject. In the Upper Provinces land was available, and there was much land in districts of Bengal, formerly given up to Indigo, which was now either lying idle or had been sub-let to tenant farmers at small rentals for growing food crops. He felt certain that with encouragement the indigo lands now lying idle might become cotton plantations, and that indigo planters would find cotton a not unworthy successor to indigo. In regard to dishonest handling of cotton, Mr. Johnson said that there would be no difficulty in stopping fraudulent practices if there were a special agricultural bureau having expert staffs at all large cotton centres.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Sir George Cotton said he thought the Government might very well enlarge the staff of the Minister of Agriculture, so that there might be a few men representing him in each Presidency. If the association could show the Secretary of State for India that the indigenous cotton could be improved, why should not the Government try it? The previous experiments in India had failed because they were not carried out on very correct or scientific lines.

Sir W. H. Holland, M.P., pointed out that if the establishment of a sub-State department increased the yield and improved the quality of the cotton it would increase the profits of the growers, and so induce them so bring a larger area under cultivation. There would be, therefore, a substantial increase in output. He agreed that pressure could best be brought to bear on the Secretary of State in England and he promised to help the association to approach the Secretary of State on the desirability of establishing State departments, as suggested.

Mr. J. Huston suggested that, is there is at present no proper system of selection of seed, the Government might well undertake to distribute seed to the growers.

Mr. Eljas Helm remarked that the information they had placed before them was exactly a repetition of what was given in the publications of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association 35 years ago. Mr. Helm added that he did not agree with many of the pessimistic utterances which were reported in the Press. In his opinion Lancashire spinners and manufacturers had no reason to fear being supplanted in neutral markets.

The chairman and Mr. Hutton disagreed in some respects with Mr. Helm. They both drew attention to the figures relating to the exports of cotton piece-goods from America to China.

Mr. Helm said he did not take that into his purview at all.

Mr. Johnson was asked how an improvement in Indian cotton growing would benefit the Lancashire cotton spinners. He replied that it would enlarge the field of supply, and, further, by increasing the quantity and quality of cotton in India they would benefit the people, and so add to their purchasing power. The people would want more goods and better goods than before.

Mr. E. Stansfield said that it was most desirable to increase the amount of cotton produced, for an increase in quantity inevitably brought with it an improvement in quality. He agreed that the only method which could be adopted with hope of success was that of appointing State agents to encourage the growth of cotton upon scientific principles.

THE CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN FRANCE.

THE "Economiste Francais" publishes some interesting information with regard to the imports and consumption of tea in France, from which it would appear that, while there has been a very marked advance since 1882, the consumption has not increased in the last four years. In 1882 the consumption was 475 tons and this rose to 549 tons in 1889 (Exhibition year) to 728 tons in 1895, and to 834 ons in 1899 while in the Exhibition year of 1900 the total reached 1,093 tons, to drop back to 891 tons last year. While the consumption of tea has doubled in the last 20 years, the increase between 1887 and 1882 was still greater for in the former year only 100 tons were consumed, and even now the consumption of tea per head of the population is only three quarters of an ounce as against nearly 6lb. per head in Rus ia and 5lb. per head in Great Britain. In the United States the consumption is about a pound per head with a slight tendency to decrease of late years, while the consumption of coffee is increasing. The consumption of tea in Switzerland is estimated at about 1 1-2lb. per head of the population and in Germany at 3-4lb., while in Italy it is only half an ounce, in Spain 1 1-2 oz., and in Belgium about 2 1-4 oz.

THE IRISH REMOUNT SCANDALS.

THE STUDDERTS ON TRIAL.

THE hearing of the Studdert remount cases, which had been adjourned, was commenced at Ennis Petty Sessions on Friday (September 29.) The defendants are Major Charles Washington Studdert, Cragmoher; John J. A. Studdert, Cragmoher; Thomas J. Studdert, Greenanstown, Meath; P. J. Howard, veterinary surgeon, Ennis; and Pat Collins, and the charge is one of conspiracy to fraudulently obtain sums of money from the War Office.

Mr. Morphy, who prosecuted, referred to the formation of the Imperial Yeomanry, and the steps which were taken for that purpose. It was necessary that in addition to the men there should be a great number of horses provided by the Imperial-Yeomanry Committee. Having previous acquaintance with Major Studdert, Colonel St. Quintin, a member of the committee, sent a telegram to him on January 8; "Will you do me a favour and go and inspect horses at Waterford and Dublin for me? Will give you £3 a day and expenses. You can arrange for your own vet. Reply at once. Wire ready to go to Waterford to-morrow." Major Studdert wrote that he was ready to go, and following that Colonel St. Quintin sent him more elaborate instructions.

Counsel read a mass of correspondence, and said what the Court was now concerned with was the 234 horses procured by Major Studdert, who entered into an arrangement with his sons, Thomas and John, that they should be for the time being dealers or his agents for the purpose of supplying these horses to the Yeomanry Committee. He found that Thomas Studdert, on February 24, 1900, commenced buying horses, and also John Studdert, and there were 125 horses got, which were represented to be bought in the name of Pat Collins, but counsel submitted that there was no dealer of the name of Pat Collins, and that the only man of that name was a clerk in Major Studdert's service. That was a wholly improper and dishonest representation to make.

Mr. Moriarty (for the defence): Except authorised to do so.

Counsel continued that accounts for the pay ment of these horses were put in in the name of Pat Collins, which he would show were in the handwriting of John Studdert. With regard to Thomas Studdert, there were 142 horses which were sent on by him in the name of a Mr. Fletcher, because it would attract attention to have the signature of any connection of Major Studdert's in connection with the purchase of these horses. His worship would find from the evidence that these horses were bought for about £23 apiece. Of these horses a large proportion was absolutely unfit for the purpose for which they were supplied. Some were mares in foal; some were docked immediately after purchase, and sent to Liverpool; and some were very aged, and up to twenty or twenty-five years. Counsel then referred to the action of the defendant Howard, who, while acting veterinar y surgeon, was also the vendor of some of these horses.

Willoughby Montagus Porter, chief clerk in the Remount Department, was further examined as to correspondence with Major Studdert.

Mr. Morphy said he would show that some of the horses were bought for £8 and £20. Mr. Morphy here handed in a document showing the number of horses which had been rejected.

Mr. Moriarty said he wished to draw attention to this document. There were only forty horses in all rejected, three sent by Fletcher, twenty two by Collins, and fifteen by another dealer.

Mr. Morphy: A great number of the horses were rejected because they were sick, aged, dying, and decrepit. Beyond that is the fact that these gentlemen, John and Thomas Studdert, sent off the horses in the name of Fletcher and Collins. They bought the horses for £8 and £20 and they got £30 for them by concealing their names.

Mr. Moriarty: Our case from the beginning to the end is and will be that it was under the orders of Colonel St. Quintin that the names of Collins and Fletcher were used by John and Thomas Studdert. There was no concealment.

Mr. Morphy: If that is the case I would say that Colonel St. Quintin should be sitting there with the defendants.

Mr. Moriarty: We can prove it when you produce Colonel St. Quintin. Of course, it would not be fair to expect those gentlemen, who were practically ruined by the action in the Vice-Chancellor's Court to go to the expence of bringing over Colonel St Quintin. An undertaking was given that he would be produced in Dublin, and if he was to be produced in Dublin why was not he produced here?

Mr. Moriarty: If Colonel St. Quintin was produced here the case would not hold five minutes.

Mr. Morphy: I dissent from that view.

Mr. Moriarty: It is well that the public should know the facts.

Mr. Morphy: I am not conducting the case before the public. I am conducting it before the Crown.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major K Chesney 18th Lancers B
Capt J S Corlett 15th Lancers B
Capt H H Cobbe 13th Lancers B
Capt H G Young 10th Lancers B
Mr F E Dempster B
Mr A C Currie B
Mr W C Stanton B
Mr J V Ryan B
Mr T Vaughan B
Mr R L D Gompertz B
Major L W C Kerrich 3rd M Lancers
Mr P Walsh M
Mr S M Fraser C I E Bo Cov
Lieut W R Ross 4th P I
Lieut-Col W A Mawson I M S
Capt T S Barton I S C
Capt R H Sharman I M S
Lieut E F Holland 1-39th Garhwal Rifles

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F W P Macdonald B 3 weeks furl
Vet Major W R Hagger B 6 mo furl
Capt G E Bowen B 2 mo M C
Capt A B Drummond B 10 mo 13 days furl
Mr F S A Slocock B Cov 4 days furl
Mr C A H Townsend B Cov 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Mr M J Chisholm B 1 mo furl
Mr J B M Gorman B 5 days furl
Mr J H Heap B 1 week's furl
Mr J C Molony B 4 mo M C
Mr L N Broome B 3 mo M C
Mr M G C Poole B 5 mo M C
Mr J Spademan B 1 mo M C
Mr H C Jones B 4 days extraordinary leave
Mr W D Barrow B 8 mo 5 days furl
Mr H E Sullivan, M 2 mo M C
Mr C H B Burton M 6 mo furl
Mr W A Wallinger Bo 4 days furl
Major P Strickland I M S 10 days
Capt H D Watson 2nd Goorkha Rifles till Feb 15 1903
Capt J S Richards 3rd Inf Hyd Cont 4 mo M C
Capt C A E O'Meara I S C 3 mo M C
Capt N E Chesney 5th Goorkha Rifles 2 mo M C
Engineer T H Knight R I M 6 mo
Engineer J J Walmsley R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col. G. H. D Gimlett I M S B
Major A F Pinhey, B
Major F. W. P. Macdonald B
Capt A G Pritchard 2nd B Lancers
Lieut J H Hallowes 15th B Lancers
Mr F Yowdall B Cov
Mr F S A Slocock B Cov
Mr R W G Marshall B Cov
Mr W E Ley B Cov
Mr W H Dawson B Cov
Mr R C M Symns B Cov
Mr J H Gorman B
Mr F T Mullard B
Mr C H West B
Mr C J S Faulder B
Mr B L Cumberland B
Mr A Rodger B
Mr W E Seymour B
Mr J H Heap B
Mr C E O'Shea B
Mr H C Jones B
Mr W J Carroll B
Mr G H de M Goutiere B
Mr H W Godber
Mr J D Stuart B
Mr J M Puttock B
Mr G Moyle B
Mr F St G Manners-Smith B
Mr A E M Addesly B
Major C F Fearnside I M S M
Capt C H L Palk I M S M
Mr W O Horse M Cov
Mr H Bradley M Cov
Lieut-Col J C Swann 1st Bo Grenadiers
Lieut-Col J S Ashby Bo
Mr W A Willoger Bo
Capt A Wallace Dunlop 23rd P Pioneers
Lieut S Morton 24th P I
Major P Strickland I M S
Capt H L Anderson Bhopal Batt.
Capt C N Baker Military Accounts Dept
Capt C Milne I M S
Lieut R W H Middlemass 6th Jats
Lieut C J Everard R A
Lieut O Goldsmith R I M

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SINCE the conclusion of peace in South Africa there has been a steady flow of emigration for all South African ports, and in spite of the conditions attached to the issue of Government permits, the outward bound steamers have had their passenger accommodation booked up long before the dates of sailing. The Union Castle Line announce the despatch during the present month of eleven steamers, and have notified their agents that, with the exception of the "Norham Castle" on the 10th, the whole of the second-class accommodation by these boats is already taken and that a considerable portion of the third-class accommodation is also bespoken. Many families are proceeding to Natal by Government-assisted passages, for which they are nominated by residents in the Colony. Since Jan. 1, when martial law was proclaimed at the ports, the Permit Office in Victoria Street has issued some 23,000 permits to land in the country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN made a short speech at his house at Highbury on Saturday, Aug. 30th after Mrs. Chamberlain had distributed medals to ambulance men who have returned from South Africa. He said:—

We have been criticised, sometimes I think justly, very often I think unfairly but we have been criticised for not having been prepared for the emergency that arose. In my judgment public opinion in this country never has, and never will, submit to the expenditure which would be necessary if we were always to be fully prepared for such an exceptional emergency as that which we have just come through, and accordingly it will always be necessary for us in similar circumstances to do what we did then, and to call upon the voluntary patriotism of a free people to supplement the necessary deficiencies in the regular service. It was the call which you were summoned to meet. It was a call which was splendidly responded to from every part of the United Kingdom, from all ranks and classes, and from every conceivable source. Volunteers poured in, and it is owing to the assistance which they gave mainly or greatly that we owe it that we have emerged sucessfully from this great conflict. (Applause.) You of the Ambulance Brigade were not indeed asked to give military service, although I have understood that some of you joined the fighting ranks and took an active part in the campaign; but as to the majority the service to which you were called is at least as honourable as any other. It is true that you were not perhaps fighting the enemy hand-to-hand, or with the ordinary weapons, but you were relieving the sufferings of those who did fight, and you were yourselves combating those diseases—those terrible diseases which are the necessary concomitant of all warfare and which have proved in this campaign, as in so many others, to be more deadly than the sword and the bullet.

Gentlemen, I do not care to dwell now upon the shameful calumnies, many of them invented in this country, circulated broadcast throughout the Continent of Europe—calumnies upon the good faith and the honour of the British people, and upon the humanity of the British army. But you are in a good position to estimate the value of these libels, and I think you will support me when I say never has there been a war recounted to us in history, or within the experience of the oldest man living among us, in which a more sincere endeavour was made to reduce the evils of war to a minimum and to spare as far as that is possible the feeling and the personal interest of the vanquished. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this fact is recognised here. It will be recognised hereafter, even by those who have been induced by the sordid lies which have prevailed among them to believe the contrary to-day. Never before, I say has greater consideration and generosity been shown by a conquering army to its defeated opponents, never before has there been in the course of a campaign less cruelty, less deliberate cruelty, or less wanton mischief, that is something of which we may be proud; and you specially may have your share in the satisfaction with which we look back upon this feature of the campaign in which you have been engaged. Now gentlemen, you are returning to your civil occupations, to your usual work. I can only say that for the great organisation to which you belong, and for you individually. I offer my best wishes, and I trust that both in your corporate and in your separate capacity you may have every happiness and every prosperity in your future lives. (Loud applause.)

A "Birmingham Daily Mail" representive has interviewed Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury relative to that portion of the Colonial Secretary's speech of which the import and intention appear to have been misconstrued. The passage in question is that in which Mr. Chamberlain declared that the nation would not sanction the expenditure necessary to enable us to be fully prepared to meet an exceptional emergency like the South African war.

Mr. Chamberlain did not think an explanation was needed, but said that his meaning was that the nation would not consent to maintain a standing Army of 250,000 in time of peace, and such a force had been necessary in South Africa. In that sense the words were true, and he meant them to be understood in that manner.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSI.

THE trial of Chanda, a Parsi resident of Jubbulpore, one the charge of murdering Jugganarkalo, a Madrasi Babu, was continued before the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore. Mr. M. Gupta, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. Ghose, Barrister-at-law Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-law, and Messrs Wrixon and Jivan Lal, Pleaders, for the defence.

Hideryat Ali, regimental Munshi of the South Lancashire Regiment, gave evidence as to seeing the accused at Jubbulpore Station on 14th June at the time when the mail was in the station. He knew the date because he received a telegram (produced) from his brother on that day. Witness was seeing his nephew off at the station in consequence of the telegram.

Sohan, a khansamah, the servant of a Parsi named Timursji said that his master had a contract to supply tea and refreshments at Katni Railway Station. About three months back (within two or three days) he had seen Chanda, whom he knew. Chanda came by the mail from Jubbulpore which arrived at Katni at eight o'clock at night. Witness saw accused on the platform. He had no luggage with him, and witness did not know if there was any one with him. Witness did not speak to or salute him. Witness returned to his master's house he served dinner to his master and the accused told him to have tea ready at three o'clock in the morning and this he did. Accused said he was going back to Jubbulpore by the train that left Katni at a quarter past four.

Ramcheri, a commission agent, said he lived quite near the old Katni station. He knew the accused who used to visit Timursji. He had seen him on the evening of the 14th, and early on the morning of the 15th witness, met accused as he was going down to the morning train for Jubbulpore and they had some conversation in the course of which Chanda said that he had come up from Jubbulpore the day before, had spent the night at Timursji's and was going back to Jubbulpore. He saw no luggage of any sort with him.

Chironje Lal, a contractor's clerk at Jubbulpore, said he had seen the accused in the train on the morning of the 15th. He saw him having a drink of water at a station and getting back into his carriage again.

Gupta Ram, a pensioned Havildar, late of the 10th Madras Infantry, said he knew Chanda and also the Madrasi who had been a friend of his youth, Chanda and Jugganarkiao had been on friendly terms and they used to visit each other. He last saw the Madrasi on Friday the 13th. He knew of no unpleasantness between the two. On the 15th the Babu's sons had told him about Sarab calling their father away and that he was missing. Witness went on to tell of the search made for the Madrasi.

Cross-examined witness said that Jugganarkiao was about the average height and very thin. He knew nothing against the Madras is character.

All the witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length.

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

TROUBLE ON THE OGOWE.

NEWS received in Liverpool, from the French Congo shows that during the middle of July some severe fighting took place up the Ogowe River between the Government troops and the natives of the M'Bomi Creek. There were seven killed on the Government side, including two Senegalese. The total of the wounded was not given, but it was believe i that the number of the M'Bomi natives opposing the French was large, as the administrator was waiting for more troops before he renewed the attack. It was reported that 600 Senegal troops were being

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE visit of the King of Italy to the German Emperor came to a conclusion on Aug. 31. On Friday morning, the 29th, the King of Italy laid a wreath on the tomb of the Empress Frederick, and afterwards went shooting with the Emperor. Their Majesties also visited the palace of Sans Souci, and took luncheon with Prince Frederick Leopold. In the evening there was a banquet at Babelsberg, the favourite country residence of William I.

On Saturday their Majesties attended the usual autumn parade of the Berlin garrison. As the 1st Guards Regt. marched past the Emperor placed himself at its head, the Crown Prince of Saxony doing the same for the Chasseur Guards Battalion. After the parade the Emperor according to his usual custom, rode back to the palace at the head of the standard-bearers, and the King rode side by side with him, the ride, through the busiest part of the town, occupying about an hour. The King was greeted by the crowds with much enthusiasm. In the afternoon their Majesties returned to Potsdam, where the last State dinner in the King's honour was given in the evening after which there was a grand military tattoo.

On Sunday morning the King left on his return, the Emperor accompanying him to the station.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main the King stopped to inspect the 13th Prussian Hussars, of which he is honorary chief, and afterwards dined with the officers. At 9 P.M. his Majesty continued his journey. Before leaving Berlin he sent £400 to the burgomaster for the poor.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The note struck in the official welcome of the "Reichsanzeiger" and re-echoed in the official statement that the Order of the Black Eagle was conferred on Singor Zanardelli "in connection with the renewal of the Triple Alliance" continues to sound in the German Press, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times". The references to the bond which links Germany to Italy in the speeches at the State banquet on Aug. 28 are greeted with an enthusiasm which proves that, so far as Germany is concerned, the prophecy of the "Cologne Gazette" that the visit of the King of Italy would be a festival of the Triple Alliance, has been justified. The speeches have been subjected to careful scrutiny in order to discover any word or expression which may throw fresh light on the relations of the allied countries and the policy of their rulers. The "Post" says:—It will not remain unnoticed at home and abroad that the Emperor William emphasised the continuance of the Triple Alliance "in its old force," an expression adopted by King Victor Emmanuel when he spoke of "the old alliance between Italy and the two Imperial Powers." This characteristic "word" should put an end to the rumours that the renewal of the Triple Alliance was preceded by the removal of certain obligations. Now perhaps those people who spoke so glibly of a relaxation of the central European alliance will recognise that they have once more simply put their wishes in place of the facts.

One of these rumours, it may be remembered, was to the effect that an obligation on the part of Italy in the event of a war between Austria and Russia to send an army corps through Hungary to the Roumanian frontier had been struck out of the renewed treaty of the Triple Alliance.

The "Cologne Gazette" on Sept. 1, in what appears to be an official communication from Berlin, declares that the principles of international politics have for many years, especially as far as Germany is concerned, been definitely established, and have had their roots in the Triple Alliance, a peaceful institution which has stood the test of two decades. No events have occurred which make any alteration in these principles appear to be necessary. The best proof of this is the fact that the treaty of the Triple Alliance has been renewed without any alteration in its form. The Rhenish organ states with emphasis that the treaty between Germany and Italy has not been altered in any point of matter or form. If any alteration has occurred it must be sought not in the Powers composing the Triple Alliance or their treaties, but in the general situation, the development of which has blunted the antagonisms which formerly existed. The divisions between the European groups of alliances have nowadays lost their sharp edge. Membership of one of these groups no longer hinders friendly and confidential relations between one State and another. No points of opposition came into view in any of the conversations between the Emperor and the King of Italy; on the countrary, it was settled that German and Italian policy should throughout move on the same lines in accordance with the same principles.

The Berlin correspondent of a London paper, having reported that Signor Prinetti, during the King of Italy's visit to Berlin, had succeeded in obtaining from Count von Bulow all the special concessions desired by Italy for the forthcoming Commercial Treaty between the two countries, the "Konische Zeitung" prints a semi-official statement, declaring this assertion to be absolutely untrue.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna contains a leading article on the toasts of the German and Italian Sovereigns on Aug. 28. It consists of three paragraphs, of which the first is occupied exclusively with the excellent relations existing between the two reigning Houses and the German and Italian peoples. In the second paragraph the semi-official organ lays stress upon the great political significance of the toasts as authoritative statements respecting the "Dreibund." The concluding passage of the "Fremdenblatt" article runs as follows:—

Thus the same noble keynote the defence of peace by the "Dreibund" is developed in both toasts. The Emperor William, in mentioning recollections which it arouses, and in greeting his royal guest as a faithful ally, also referred to the august ruler, the Emperor Francis Joseph, a monarch who had co-operated in the conclusion of the original alliance, and in whom we must therefore honour its oldest representative. Such a sonorous proclamation of the merits of the "Dreibund" and of its further significance demands the mention of this illustrious name which is, of course, an additional guarantee of the cheerful things in the Imperial toast that by the divine permission it will long continue to preserve the peace. The Triple Alliance has already developed into an important and gratifying charter of current history, and now its latest renewal has assured the existing situation and imparts confidence in the immediate future.

In presence of the categorical language employed by the Emperor William in his toast to King Victor Emmanuel at Berlin, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" on Aug. 31, the semi-official "Temps" and the "Debats" have, till now, refrained from comment. The German Emperor asserted that the Triple Alliance existed in all its former force. While even both the "Temps," which is the organ of the Quai d'Orsay, the "Debats," and, indeed, almost every French political organ, have, ever since the visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon and especially since the renewal of the Triple Alliance this year been at great pains to demonstrate to the French nation that if the old pact was still maintained it was, nevertheless, in a decrepit condition, and that, at any rate, the Military Convention, obliging Italy to intervene against France in the case of the Republic attacking Germany, had been suppressed, the "Journal" to-day confesses that it will take a large amount of ink employed in writing newspaper articles, a great number of speeches in parliament and elsewhere, to obliterate the assertions of Willi m II.

In the opinion of the "Journal" the most reasonable thing to do under these circumstances is to recognise that the situation is, at least, obscure, and that it is scarcely favourable to France. The great danger for the French Republic is, according to the "Journal," to believe in vague promises and honeyed words. It adds:—

We have to deal with a clever and sound diplomacy which counts with nothing but realities. It is seeking to re-establish in Europe a situation which had been compromised by previous imprudences. Perhaps it may have another object in view, and that object might become dangerous for us if it menaced anyone, for we have no object to threaten anyone in Europe.

The same correspondent, writing on Sept. 2 says:—

When, after the Franco-Italian accord, giving Italy a free hand in Tripoli, the Triple Alliance was renewed, it was repeatedly affirmed that the past had been deprived of everything that could be interpreted into hostility towards the French Republic. Now Singor Prinetti, the Italian Foreign Minister, and his journal, which such a short time ago, overwhelmed France with fraternal declarations, have suddenly been seized with what M. Henri des Houx, in the "Francais," describes as a "fit of German fever." This writer, who is frequently inspired from French official sources, declares that the Italian Press, recently so complimentary to France, "seems to laugh at the ingenuous credulity of the French who had believed Italy capable of freeing herself from all vassalage. She declares herself to be more than ever the slave of the caprices of William II." The frequent repetition of "right about Face" she says this writer neither calculated to ennoblate any alliance or friendship nor to increase the prestige of the Italian Ministry. He concludes by saying:—"That is too subtle diplomacy, which immediately suggests the question who is being deceived. Machiavelli is too much read in Italy."

M. Bardoux, the sarcastically witty director of the "Marsin," notes that it is clear from the visit of the Italian Monarch to Berlin, and the toasts exchanged that the Triple Alliance has suffered no modification. That being the case, and the fact having no other object than the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and the Franco-Russian Alliance having an exactly similar aim in view, there are five great Powers "who consider that war should be avoided at any price." He points out that under these conditions they should "group themselves together to render it impossible, but instead of doing so all Europe is armed to the teeth, and consents to bear crushing burdens in provision of that impossible war."

M. Paul de Cassagnac, writing in his journal the "Authorite," evidently regrets the conclusion he is obliged to draw from the Berlin toasts. He believes France and Italy should be sister nations in every sense of the expression; but after the Berlin utterances and the comments of the semi-official Italian Press, he is constrained to admit that in his opinion, France has been deceived by Italy. As for the semi-official "Temps," it returns to the subject of the Triple Alliance, but it refrains from drawing any very decided conclusion from the words pronounced by the Emperor and the King at the Berlin banquet. It labours in a long article to demonstrate that an alliance is only of real practical value if the sentiments of the contracting parties are in unison at the moment when it may have to be executed. To demonstrate this it again quotes words pronounced by Bismarck, who said:—"The execution of treaties between Great Powers is only conditional immediately it is a question of a struggle for life. There is not a great nation, which if it had to choose, would ever consent to sacrifice its existence for the observation of treaties. It is even impossible to fix by contract the measures of intervention and the forces which can be exacted for the execution of a treaty if the contracting Power no longer finds its interest in the text it has signed or in the primitive interpretation of that text."

The Italian Press considers the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Germany as a proof of the continued solidity of the Triple Alliance, which has been shown by recent manifestations to be compatible with the maintenance of cordial relations with the Dual Alliance.

The Belgian Press comments on the King of Italy's visit to Berlin is largely devoted to showing that the benefits accruing to Italy as a member of the Triple Alliance are only negative, and that a Franco-Italian "rapprochement" is the logical outcome of a situation of which German diplomacy may retard but cannot entirely stifle the development.

Italy, says the "Independence," "is right not to provoke a sudden rupture with her allies, but do not let Berlin entertain any illusions by imagining that she would ever join in any warlike enterprise against France. The "Cologne Gazette" affects to believe that the Triple Alliance was largely responsible for the agreement about Tripoli and the arrangement between Russia and Austria-Hungary for the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Balkans. Let us rather say that Germany put a good face on the inevitable, for certainly the results attained were not those intended by Bismarck when laying the base of the alliance, which was to assure the absolute preponderance of German influence in Europe.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Constantinople, Aug. 30 (Reuter).—In its reply to the Russian request that four new torpedo-boats should be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles, the Porte declared that it could not give its consent in view of the international convention which precludes foreign warships, except those attached to the service of the Embassies, from entering the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR AGENCIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

WRITING on Aug. 26, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says:—In continuation of the article in the "Novoe Vremya" on the question of the relations between Russia and Afghanistan and of the urgent necessity which in the opinion of that journal exists for abrogating certain clauses of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873 preventing direct and regular intercourse between the two countries, the "Bourse Gazette," which is in close touch with the Ministry of Finance, publishes to-day an article on the same subject. The journal confirms on trustworthy authority the statement that two years ago the Russian Government made a formal declaration to Great Britain setting forth the necessity of modifying that agreement. "Whoever has followed the development of Anglo-Russian relations in Asia," the "Bourse Gazette" continues, "will understand what are the needs of the Transcaspian province to which reference is made. The question at issue is that of the establishment of consular agencies in Afghanistan where we are not represented at present. By reason of our unrivalled geographical situation we have been in a position to allow the intrigues of Anglo-Indian agents in Afganistan to run their natural course, and to put off the solution of the question of Russian representation in the country of the Ameer until the moment when the Transcaspian province have been put in direct communication with the great commercial and industrial centres of European Russia. The junction has now been completed but the absence of Russian consular agents in Afghanistan render impossible the development of our not inconsiderable trade in the south-east of Asia. The same fact has always had a prejudicial effect on our Asiatic policy by obliging us to make important concessions in order to allay the suspicions of Great Britain. The question, which is ripe for settlement and which will brook no fur her delay, is the question of establishing a Russian diplomatic representation in the Afgnan capital. If the Russian outposts in Central Asia have been pushed forward from Merv, as far as the Afghan frontier, why should Cabul remain inaccessible to us?"

THE TIGRIS AND THE TRADE OF BAGHDAD.

MAJOR NEWMARCH, the Acting British Consul-General in Baghdad, in a report on his district for the past year, says that no description of the trade of the district would be complete without reference to the magnificent river Tigris which is the chief means of communication between it and the outer world. The navigation, however, is growing increasingly difficult owing to the neglect of dredging, and the absence of supervision over the local Arabs who cut channels and primitive canals in careless and unscientific ways. These cause the river to silt up, or to open out into broad shallows at awkward places, and thus lead to the restriction of steamer traffic, which helps largely to keep open the existing channels. If the proper preservation of the river received attention, the trade of the town and adjacent districts would be increased and the country would be developed to an extent that would amply repay the expenditure on the river. The export of wool declined last year owing to great mortality among the Arab flocks on account of unfavourable weather leading to a scarcity of pasture. The market for mohair also was bad, as was that for galls from Mosul. Nearly all grain crops were short and of inferior quality owing to lack of rain and the low water in the Tigris but the date harvest was excellent in quality as well as quantity, and the poorer classes fell back on dates more than ever in consequence of the scarcity in grain. The main exports from the district are wool which is by far the most important of all, gum, galls, skins and hides, carpets and mohair. The carpets are from Persia Baghdad being merely a place of transit. The import trade in piece-goods was largely last year the demand from Persia and Kurdistan being considerable, and it was this trade that suffered chiefly by the deficiency in navigation, as bales of goods suffered chiefly by the deficiency in navigation, as bales of goods sometimes remained at Basra for months before they found a conveyance to Baghdad. The Euphrates and Tigris Company alone conveyed cloths to the value of over 1,000,000l. sterling to Baghdad last year. This trade is increasing owing to an extension of the system of giving long credits to small dealers by firms having the control of goods consigned for sale by manufacturers at home.

TROOPS IN THE LATE WAR.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just issued gives some interesting particulars with reference to the military forces in South Africa during the war. Here are some of the more significant figures:—

Garrison on Aug 18 1899	9940
Reinforcements Aug 1, 1899 to Oct 12 1899 outbreak of war	12516
Total British troops in South Africa at outbreak of war	22486
Total all arms sent to and raised in South Africa—	
From Oct 11 1899 to July 31 1900	242646
From Aug 1 1900 to April 30 1901 nine months	82529
From May 1 1901 to Dec 31 1901 eight months	41088
From Jan 1 19.2 to May 31 1902 five months	59886

This makes the total number sent to and raised in South Africa from Aug. 1, 1899, to May 31, 1902 (including the garrison Aug. 1, 1899), 448,435.

The following shows where this heavy total came from:—

Garrison on Aug 1 1899		9940
FROM HOME:		
Regulars	228171	
Militia	45566	
Yeomanry	35520	
Scottish Horse	833	
Volunteers	19856	
South African Constabulary	7373	337219
FROM INDIA:		
Regulars	18229	
Volunteers	305	18534
FROM COLONIES:		
Colonial Contingents	29090	
South African Constabulary Canada	1238	30328
RAISED IN SOUTH AFRICA		52414
TOTAL		448435

For the whole period of the war the killed numbered 5,774, the wounded 22,829, and those who died of wounds and disease 16,103.

THE BOER GENERALS.

GENERALS BOTHA, De Wet, and Delary on August 31 arrived in London from the continent. They were accompanied by Mr. Fischer and Mr. Brebner, their Secretary. It was generally expected that the steamer would touch at Blackwall and land its prominent "voyageurs" there but instead it passed right up the river about half-past nine to the Tower Bridge. Here there was only a small knot of spectators, the time of the general's arrival being little known. The generals declined to make any statement regarding their movements. Within a quarter of an hour of the stermer's arrival the three generals came ashore, and with their friends, entered a pair-horse private omnibus and drove to Horrox's Hotel. Their entry into the hotel was quite unnoticed, and they passed comparatively unrecognised through the street which were more or less deserted, owing to the incessant rain.

Mr. W. J. C. Brebner states that Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not wish to grant any interview to any correspondent of the newspapers. They have no communications to make to the Press for the present.

The Boer delegates are now stated to be prepared to take the Oath of Allegiance to King Edward, provided the British Government will grant the demands regarding private property.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Aug. 31;—The following matters will be among those discussed by the Boer Generals in their coming conferences at the British Colonial Offices:—An increase of the promised subvention for ruined Boer families; permission for European Boer leaders and refugees to return to South Africa; the restitution of confiscated properties; a guarantee for the preservation of the Dutch language in the Boer Republics; and, finally, the establishment of Parliamentary Government for the Boer States.

The unexpected addition of Mr. Fischer to the generals' party in their visit to London, says the same correspondent, is explained in authoritative Boer circles as intended to show that the generals and the Boer delegates are at one regarding their future plans for South Africa, and that the generals support the claims advocated by the delegates. Mr Fischer was selected as being the head of the delegation. Great secrecy is maintained regarding the generals' proposal, but they are such that in well-informed Boer circles no very sanguine hopes are entertained of their succeeding in carrying out their plans. Among other objects, an effort will be made to secure a Dutch education for the orphans left in the Concentration-Camps, which are said to number some 8,000.

A Laffan's telegram from Pretoria, dated Sept. 1 says:—General Cronje and his wife, who have returned to the Transvaal and are now at Klerksdorp, in an interview with Laffan's representative, said that they had absolutely no grievance as regards their treatment during their exile in St. Helena. The general declared himself quite contented with the terms of peace, and confident that Boer and Briton would soon work hand in hand. He said he was glad to return to assist and advise his own people.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," in a telegram dated Sept. 1, says:—In quite a different spirit, tone, and temper to the rancorously Anglophobe German Press, the Russian political organs have for three months past been greatly exercised to account for the spontaneous and apparently sincere reconciliation between Boer the leaders and the military and Ministerial representatives of the British Government. This speculation among the St. Petersburg organs is not in any wise abated by the recent reception graciously accorded to the Boer generals by King Edward. In the following interrogative observations the "Novoe Vremya" expresses its own curiosity and that of its leading contemporaries:—It has been said that the Boers were compelled to accept the terms of peace offered to them owing to the condition of their wives and children in the Concentration Camps, and to the inevitable destruction of the race were the struggle fought out "a outrance." But why was not this capitulatory decision taken sooner? Had the Boer leaders no knowledge of the real state of affairs in the Concentration Camps until they personally met Kitchener and Milner? The sufferings of their women and the frightful mortality among their children were perfectly well known to the Boer leaders 12 months before the conclusion of hostilities. As a proof of this, we need only refer to President Steyn's reply to Lord Kitchener's proclamation and also to the determination expressed therein, that he (Steyn) and his compatriot would fight out the issue to the bitter end. What has produced this amazing change in the spirit and sentiment of the Boer leaders? We must wait, we presume, for the elucidation of this extraordinary enigma until the Boer generals begin to speak, and we may not, perhaps, have long to wait.

THE V. C.

IN reference to the public agitation which has recently arisen that the Victoria Cross warrant should be amended, "if it has been decided that senior officers are not eligible for the decoration," it is asked "by whom and by what authority this new rule has been made." As a matter of fact, sir, writes "An Amazed Veteran" to the "Times" whatever the wording of the warrant may be, its interpretation, except in a very few cases, has always been the same.

Nearly 40 years ago (when was practised more reserve in such matters) Lord Strathnairn, then Commander-in-Chief in India, decided that personal gallantry on several occasions during a hard-fought campaign on the part of certain majors in command of regiments was no more than their duty, and should be recognised by other rewards than the V.C. for which they had been recommended in his published despatches by the general under whom they had served; they received instead a step of rank and the C.B. as more conducive to their future promotion and usefulness. In the same "Gazette" several subalterns were given the V.C.

Lord Strathnairn argued that a captain or a subaltern might stake his life and lose it for the sake of the decoration, without playing with the lives of others, but that a field officer in command risked not only his own life but possibly the success of the operation devolving upon him, by an unnecessary display of personal valour. This decision was and has been generally accepted as a sound one by soldiers of experience.

Every officer and man has his appointed place in the fighting line, according to the nature of the ground and the tactics of the enemy. Good troops require direction more than leading except in supreme moments, such as came to Wolfe and Abercromby Crawford and Picton, Cathcart and Nicholson, who fought and died at close quarters with the enemy, without any reflection on the readiness of others to do their duty.

In a profession the members of which are all supposed to be brave, a badge of superior courage, in addition to the usual rewards of a successful commander, is more or less an invidious distinction, and should be beyond the reach of challenge, whether on the grounds of disorder or of expediency.

It is said "that the decoration has now become a close borough for the junior ranks." A reference to the "Army List" of Jan. 1,1902, will show that on that date 131 officers and 75 of the lower ranks were entitled to wear the V. C., which does not indicate that the latter have yet invaded the "close borough" in undue proportion.

There is more reason in the remark that "the general public do not wish to see the V. C. made less a Land Humane Society medal," and any change of existing rules would probably take that wish into account; but if the warrant, which has served its purpose very well for 450 years, is wisely administered it needs no change. Its main objects are sufficiently clear. They are written laws of chivalry, as of justice are easily interpreted by professional experts who are guided by good precedents, and are not afraid of the general public.

THE QUETTA NUSHKI RAILWAY.

A REUTER telegram from St. Petersburg, dated September 2, says:—After announcing that the construction of the British railway from Quatta to Nushki has been definitely decided on and that work will be commenced on it immediately, the "Novoe Vremya" remarks that this railway constitutes the first section of the great iron road which is eventually to connect Quetta with Seistan and thus bring the British on to the flank of the probable route of Russia's march on India.

"This fresh enterprise of Great Britain," continues the journal, "must not remain unanswered on our part, as otherwise the equilibrium at present existing will be in danger of being disturbed. When Great Britain through her railway takes the direction of Seistan that province, the political and economic importance of which is enormous, will be included in the British sphere of influence, a thing which we must not and cannot allow.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on boxes, contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF MALABAR.

THE "Times" has received an interesting appeal from Mar Dionysius, the Metropolitan of the Syrian Church in Malabar, enclosing a printed letter addressed by the secretary of the Malabar Jacobite Christian Association to the secretary of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society in Madras. To put the matter briefly, says the "Times," the Syrians and the Church Missionary Society are at loggerheads over endowments, and there is evidence of what the French would call incompatibility of temper between them. The Metropolitan hopes that the "Times" will help him to "induce the authorities of the Church Missionary Society to condescend to settle the dispute by amicable means." That indeed is a matter for the Church Missionary Society committee to decide on their own responsibility and they have no doubt a sufficient answer to give to the complaint now before us.

It is connected with matters of the greatest interest to all students of missionary history. For these Syrians at Kottagan and the neighbourhood claim a spiritual descent from St. Thomas and a status of 19 centuries in South India. Their language is that Syriac, which is the representative of the words used by our Lord in Galilee, and which, as the famous Nestorian tablet found at Singan-fu shows, travelled in the service of the Gospel, not only to India, but to China. They use a version of the Scriptures which was one of the first efforts of the infant Church in the direction of Bible translation. They have their own liturgy, which the learned author of Origines Liturgicæ traced even to the second century. At the same time they will hardly deny that at the beginning of the 19th century they were very far gone from the early missionary fervour of their order. It was then that the friends and emissaries of the Church Missionary Society came upon them. Claudius Buchanan visited them in 1806, anxious to stave off the advance of the Roman Church among them, but anxious at the same time to arouse them to a sense of their responsibilities. Some sort of a concordat was established between them, and was recognised by the Resident at Travancore. Missionaries such as Bailey and Baker and Fenn, whose names are famous in Church Missionary Society annals, came among them, and took part in this educational work. The seminary at Kottagam was already endowed, and the missionaries were associated with the trust.

The pamphlet before us states that it was part of the agreement that the Church Missionary Society clergy should assist the Syrian Church "to reform itself from within"; in fact, they were to accept the part since played, with whatever success, by the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians round Urmi. The Syrian contention is that this agreement was not kept. Certainly the pamphlet betrays signs that the Syrian Church has had some education in the English language, and in our theological literature. The writer at least understands that certain alleged "errors" in his Church "are more or less recognised and enforced by a not inconsiderable section of the divines of the Church of England," and the Archbishop of Canterbury will be interested to know that inasmuch as he "directed prayers to be offered for the Englishmen slain in the Transvaal (sic) war," the Christians of St. Thomas feel at liberty to do the like. In fine, the allegation of the pamphlet against Salisbury Square is "that your missionaries have pulled down the Syrian Church and built another out of the materials"; but it is not the function of the "Times" to say how far the accusation is true, or if true, how far this process of reconstruction was justified by the dilapidated condition of the edifice as the Church Missionary Society found it.

The question of the endowments, as here set forth, is one which it is difficult for the outsider to unravel, and at first sight seems to be of too ancient a date to hold out much hope of re-consideration. The chief point in the history of the quarrel appears to be the year 1842, when a committee of arbitrators appointed by the Court of Directors, having had the question under consideration for some time, awarded Rs. 47,000 out of a total of Rs. 62 000 to the Church Missionary Society—not, of course, for the general work of the society, but "for the exclusive benefit of the Syrian community." Rightly or wrongly this proportion of the endowments came under the disposal of the Church Missionary Society, the Jacobite Syrians continuing to petition against the award. They also contend in this pamplet that the Church Missionary Society should have used the money for the exclusive benefit of the "Jacobite Syrian community of Malabar," not for Syrian Christians generally. But it would seem to show that the Syrian Church has not recovered from its missionary lukewarmness when the pamphlet complains that the advantages derived from the funds under dispute "are enjoyed by Protestant and Hindoo converts," and that "if the orthodox also reap any benefit, there is nothing exclusive in it." It is to be hoped that the dispute will not be forced into a court of law, but if it is we rather expect that the Church Missionary Society will be able to give a good account of itself. It holds these moneys in trust to apply them for the educational benefit of the Syrian community, and it seems open to question whether the endowments would have been forthcoming at all if the donors had understood that this ancient and comparatively lifeless, Church would administer the funds by itself.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

RUSSIA AND THE SHAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

WRITING on Aug. 26, the Odessa correspondent of the "Times" says:—As few questions of foreign politics attract more attention in Russia than the question of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, it was only to be expected that the leading article in the "Times" on the Shah's visit to England would furnish abundant matter for general comment in the Russian Press.

The "Novoe Vremya" opens its leading article on the subject by declaring that the grant to a British capitalist of a concession for the exploitation of the naphtha lands of South-West Persia has aroused among Englishmen especial interest in the Shah's dominions. London financiers, continues the "Novoe Vremya," are turning over in their minds the question of exploiting Persia on a grand scale with the assistance of British capital; wherefore in connection with the visit of the Shah to England, a leading article has been published by the "Times" which the Russian newspaper describes as singing the praises of Anglo-Persian friendship and at the same time demonstrating the necessity of Persia's having recourse to British assistance in the task of developing the country. The better to induce business—that is, with a view to inducing the Shah to grant concessions to Englishmen—the "Times," continues of the "Novoe Vremya, declares that no rivalry really exists between Great Britain and Russia in Persia, and consequently the Shah has no reason to feel alarmed lest concessions granted by him to Englishmen should arouse a feeling of dissatisfaction in the breast of Persia's Northern neighbour. The "Novoe Vremya" finds that, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the situation, the "Times" has shown itself even magnanimous and has accorded Russia what is owing to her. "That respected organ admits that our interests in Persia are as great as England's, that the consolidation of our power in Central Asia has strengthened peace in regions in which Persia herself was powerless to preserve order, that half of Persia's foreign trade is in Russian hands, and the rest. The "Times" declares that the influence of Russia in Northern Persia is, to say the least of it, as strong as is the influence of England in Southern Persia, and that nature herself has marked out the spheres within which Russia and Great Britain may, without standing in each other's way, work for their own and for Persia's good. The deduction from all this is that we Russians may do what we like in Northern Persia, while Southern Persia ought to be given over to the management of England."

Such a demarcation of the spheres of influence in Persia is, the "Novoe Vremya" adds, no new thing to Russians. On the contrary, the British Press has of late with increasing frequency been offering them mutually satisfactory solutions of the Persian question, but the foundation of these offers is a "petitio principii." "Such a solution of the Persian question is based on the conviction, rooted in the minds of Englishmen, that the role they play in the South of Persia is the same as the role we play in the North. Of course the conviction is an absolutely false one. Our influence in Khorasan, in the Caspian provinces, and in Azerbijan is founded on our immediate contiguity to these regions. Whether England will admit that these regions are within the pale of our sphere of exclusive influence or whether she will not is a matter of absolute indifference to us. But England cannot say the same of Southern Persia. For the time being England still plays the leading "role" there but it is possible that within a few years the Germans will succeed in depriving her of a considerable portion of her influence. With the completion of the Bagdad Railway and its exit at Koweit English prestige may fail completely." The "Novoe Vremya" adds that, in the hope of averting so disastrous an event, it is highly possible that Englishmen will do all they can to make sure of concessions for various undertakings in Southern Persia. But, it concludes it is permissible to hope that Muzaffer-ed Din and his personal counsellors will grasp the importance of the danger with which the seizure of her wealth by the English and, generally speaking, the opening of the country to an influx of Western exploiters threatens Persia.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT 5.

THE PRESIDENT'S HANDSHAKE.

Mr. Roosevelt is hardly likely to be grateful to the man who is to ride six hundred miles to shake hands with the President, and presidential handshakes, as prizes offered for competition, will certainly not be popular at White House. It is one of the birthrights of all our American cousins to shake hands with the elected chief of seventy millions, and not a few claim the right at least once in their lives. More than one President of the United States has found handshaking the greatest tyranny of his life, and it is said of President Hayes that he had a methodical handshake which he found necessary to preserve his strength when greeting his fellow-citizens. He took care always to grip the hand offered him before the visitor had time to grip, thus saving himself at his visitor's expense.

THE TORTURES OF WHITE HOUSE.

"It is the passive hand that gets hurt," said President Harrison, in commending Mr. Hayes's method, and Mr. Harrison ought to know. He shook thousands of hands, he declared, at the rate of nearly one a second. When the great East Room fills up for the President's receptions, the President takes his seat at the door of exit, and Mr. Harrison has left us a description of what follows: "The head usher introduces some who are known or who make their names known to him, but generally the visitors make known their own names to the President, or pass with a handshake without any introduction—often at the rate of forty or fifty to the minute. In the first three weeks of an administration the President shakes hands with from forty to sixty thousand persons. The physical strain of this," said Mr. Harrison, "is very great, and if the President is not an instructed handshaker, a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result."

AN EVENTFUL MONTH.

September has been an eventful month in history Wednesday is the anniversary of a coronation day and of Cromwell's great day, the day of Worcester and of Dunbar, and of the great Oliver's death. In September the first message was sent over the telephone, or at least the first telephone was exhibited in Pall Mall; the first balloon ascent in England was made in the same month; and in September was opened the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, on which the power of the steam-engine was first established. In this month, within two years, the Great Fire and the Great Plague of London broke out; in this month a Hanoverian first landed in England; in this month the Duke of Wellington, Cromwell, and William the Conqueror died, and to the history of Septembers there also belongs the story of Flodden Field, the partition of Poland, and the second great English battle on French soil.

THE DYING SPEECH OF A KING.

The calendar, which reminds us this week of the crowning of a King, brings to mind also the most remarkable scene perhaps that has ever been witnessed at the death-bed of a King. Not quite two centuries since on Monday there passed away a King who had reigned over France for more than seventy years, Louis XIV., and from his deathbed the dying King thus addressed those in authority about him: Gentlemen, I ask your pardon for the bad example I have given you. I would wish to show my sense of the manner in which you have always served me, my sense of your invariable attachment and fidelity. I am extremely vexed not to have been able to do for you all I wished to do I ask you for my great grandson the same attachment and fidelity you have shown to me. I hope you will all stand unitedly round him, and that, if anyone breaks away, you will aid in bringing him back. I feel that I am giving way too much, and making you give way, too—pray pardon me. Adieu, gentlemen; I reckon upon your occasionally remembering me.

"LONDON IS NO MORE."

The hundred thousand people who passed over London Bridge on Tuesday could glance with a special interest at the Monument. There, on a September 2 ten generations since, the fire which destroyed London broke out. On this night in 1666 good John Evelyn was writing in his diary:—This fatal night, about ten, began that deplorable fire near Fish-street in London, and on the next page he wrote for posterity his description of a sight which no London has seen since, the sight of the whole city in dreadful flames neare ye water side. "London was, but is no more" was the last phrase in Evelyn's description of the first day's work of the fire, and the diarist sets forth how the conflagration was so universal, and the people so astonished, that from the beginning, I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly stirr'd to quench it, so that there was nothing heard or seene but crying out and lamentation, running about like distracted creatures."

THE CAPITAL IN ASHES.

Some such scene as that which Evelyn saw must have presented itself to the vision of Macaulay when he conceived his New Zealander sitting on the ruins of London Bridge. The picture of the world's capital in ruins is impressive enough to quote again: Sumptuous buildings, arches, all in dust; the fountains dried up and ruin'd whilst the very waters remain'd boiling; the vorrago's of subterranean cellars, wells, and dungeons, formerly warehouses, still burning in stench and dark clouds of smoke, so that in five or six miles' traversing about I did not see one load of timber unconsum'd, nor many stones but what were calcin'd white as snow. The people who now walk'd about ye ruines appear'd like men in a dismal desart, or rather in some greate citty laid waste by a cruel enemy.

WHEN WEDNESDAY WAS MISSING.

Wednesday last was one of the stolen days, for 150 years that day the mob was beginning to cry out, Give us back our eleven days, and the almanac, for perhaps the only time in history, became a political question. There was no September 3 in 1752. The year before Parliament had tradily awakened to the inconvenience of the unreformed calendar, and an Act was passed fixing the beginning of the year on January 1 instead of March 25. It was decided to call the first day of the following January 1752, instead of regarding the year as 1751 until March 25, and to bring the tale straight it was also decided to consider the days from September 3 to September 13 inclusive as non-existent, so that September 3 became September 14.

THE ALMANAC IN PARLIAMENT.

It is not the simplest thing in the world to take eleven days from the calendar, and it is not surprising perhaps that ignorant people should have imagined that Parliament had stolen eleven days from their lives—and from their wages. Even Lord Chesterfield who brought the matter forward in the House of Lord knew next to nothing about it, and he spoke to his Bill as a composition of law jargon and astronomical calculations," to both of which he was an utter stranger. It was necessary, however, to appear to know something about the subjects and Lord Chesterfield has left us an old sidelight into the state of mind of a legislator who has to introduce a difficult measure into Parliament. He could as well have talked Celtic or Sclavonian as astronomy he remarked, but somehow he pulled through.

A STORY OF A FAMOUS ACT.

"I gave them, he wrote in one of his Letters, only an historical account of calendars from the Egyptian down to the Gregorian, amusing them now and then with little episodes; but I was particularly attentive to the choice of my words, to the harmony and soundness of my periods, to my elocution, to my action. This succeeded, and ever will succeed. They thought I informed, because I pleased them; and many of them said that I had made the whole very clear to them, when, God knows, I had not even attempted it. Lord Macclesfield, who had the greatest share in framing the Bill, who is one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers in Europe, spoke afterwards with infinite knowledge, and all the clearness that so intricate a matter could admit of; but as his words his periods, and his utterance were not near so good as mine, the preference was most unanimously, though most unjustly, given to me."

REUSING THE GREAT.

Power is not always the golden key which opens every door, and the Prime Minister of Australia must be ranked among the great men who have found this to be true. Sir E. Barton, it is said, was unable to obtain permission to view George Washington's home and tomb on Sunday. Prime Ministers are not often refused—though one remembers the case of the lady who rejected offers of marriage from two Premiers; but Sir E. Barton has King Edward and the German Emperor as companions in misfortune. King Edward, on his visit to Palestine saw more of the holy tombs of the patriarchs than any Christian pilgrim had seen before. Shrines which had been closed for centuries were opened for the heir to the British throne, but one remained closed in spite of the Prince's appeal that it might be opened. The custodians were as adamant. The Prince said they had already been honoured beyond any stranger that had ever visited the land, and to do more was impossible.

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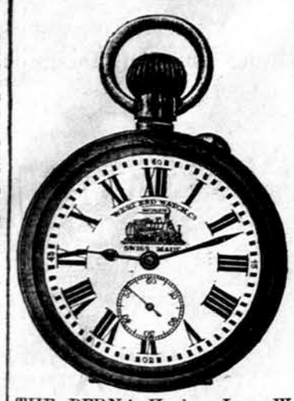

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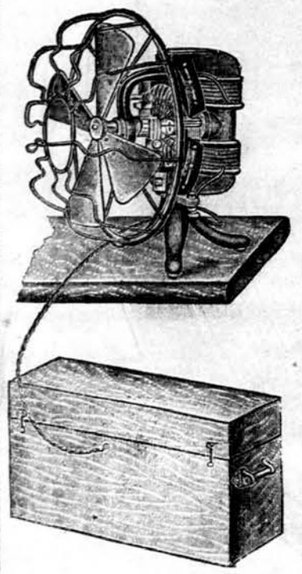

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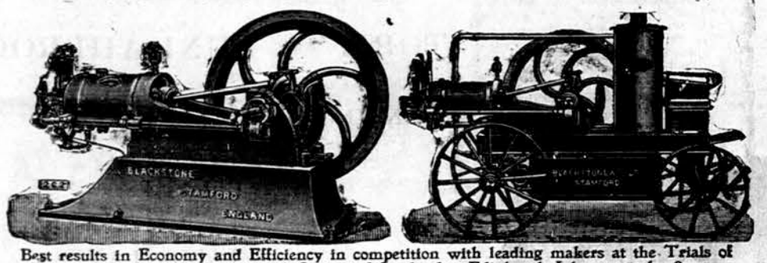

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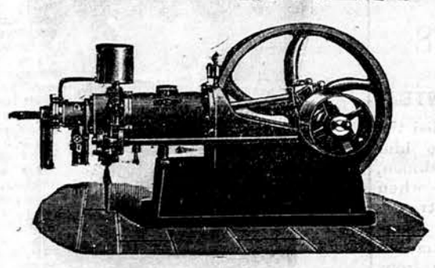

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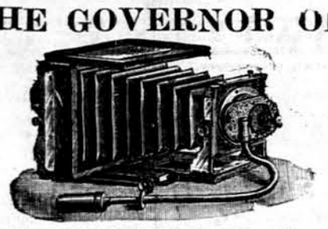

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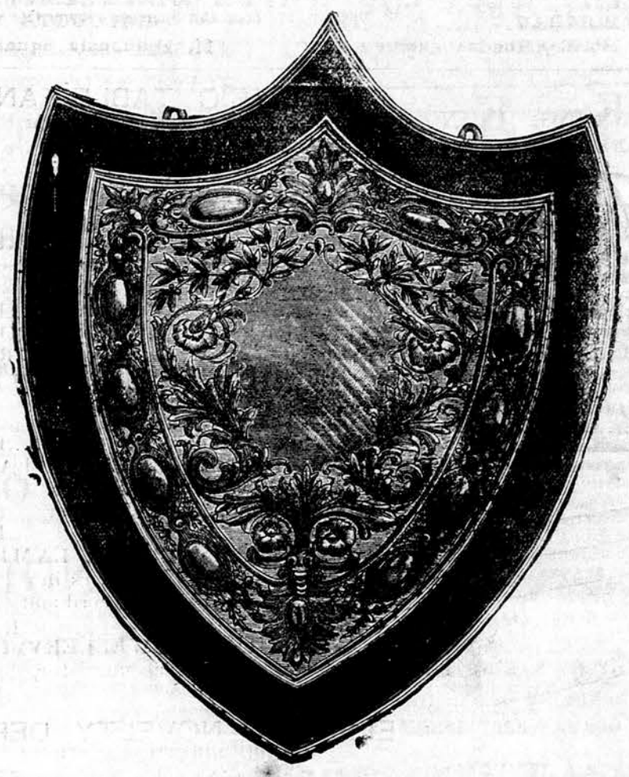

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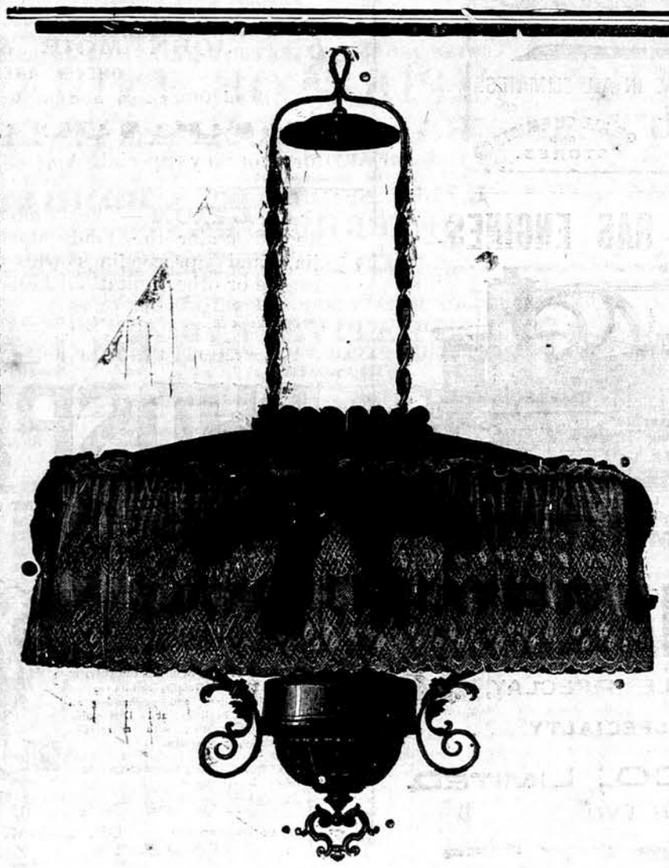

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